

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 13TH, 1900.

NUMBER 11

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant etc in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c, &c

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Buoys always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Balast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario and Las Palmas.

## HAMPSHIRE & CO.

80, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI  
RIO DE JANEIRO

16 A, RUA JOSÉ BONIFACIO  
SÃO PAULO

Holders of large stock of Stores suitable for Railways, Saw mills and Factories in general.

## KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M. SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

## EMANUELE CRESTA & CO.

41, Rua da Quitanda, RIO DE JANEIRO.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTIONS.

Complete assortment of hydraulic and ceramic tiles, Dutch tiles, Statues and ornamental fixtures for gardens.

SANITARY UTENSILS, CHAMBERLAIN-PASTEUR FILTERS,

LOUQUET CEMENT FROM BOULOGNE-SUR-MER

MARBLE IN SLABS AND BLOCKS AND ALSO IN FINISHED WORKS

CONTRACTORS FOR THE PRINCIPAL WORKS EXECUTED IN MARBLE IN BRAZIL, AS THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, NEW EDIFICE OF THE BANCO DA REPUBLICA, S. BENEDICTO DE LORENA CHURCH, APPARECIDA, ETC., ETC.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1881.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

## The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 35,000 locomotives and over 80,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro

## THE NEW YORK & LONDON

BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANIES

Water Tube STEAM Boilers.

Rio de Janeiro Office:

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 46.

Engenheiro C. A. LOZANO, M. E.

Especialidade.

Caldeiras de VAPOR e Acessorios, etc.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS



Metal-Backed Rubber Type and 1000 "AIR CUSHION" STAMP.

S. T. LONGSTRETH.

Office and works, 16, Travessa do Ouvidor, 14 floor.

X.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

## REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

## A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## JOHN L. BISSET

128, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York.

Manufacturers of Centolene.

P. O. Box No. 801.

## CRASHLEY & Co.

Newspapers and Bookellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels American and Tanchumz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for scientific and other books

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Established 1795.  
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1826.  
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DEBITS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

AND SPECIAL SUPERFINE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING,  
Special papers, manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHY AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES

Show Cards, Labels, Calculators.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Ass't Sec'y.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

I. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

## V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in  
bottles, or in casks, and of the private marks of the

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PERLIER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Afanizaga, 83.

## JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

Mechanical, Hydraulic, & Electrical Engineers  
Importers of North American Machinery and Manu-  
factures.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

or

The General Electric Co.

Pelton Water Wheel Co.

McIntosh Seymour & Co.

Worthington Pumping Engine Co.

Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

## THE BRAZILIAN COAL COM- PANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Deposits in all the principal ports of the world.  
A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam  
Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc  
effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camará.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P.O. Box 774

## Insurance.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and mercantile, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling  
Reserved fund... £ 600,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £ 1,250,000  
Reserve fund..... 975,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.  
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund..... £ 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março—2nd floor.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898... £ 15,959,469  
Authorized Capital..... £ 3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

## CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 8 &amp; 7.

P. O. Box 891.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

## Travellers' Directory.

## São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (domestic); returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (domestic). Change of cars both ways at Tanbati.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

## Cachambá and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

## Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Onro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 1 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

## Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.25 p. m. and 11.50 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

## Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 a. m. 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 1.45, 2.30, 4.45 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.15, 10.45, 11.15 a. m., 1.25, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. B. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março. RICHARD SHEPHERD, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crisley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Cranshaw, M. A.,

British Chaplain

74 Rua Menlo de Sá, Ipanema.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 174.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor. H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 730. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabria Carolina, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIN and FRANK WIEDERBEKER.

PRISBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de S. Antonio. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caiex 352

IGREJA PRISBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Nery, Rêgacho do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NACIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

EDMUNDA A. WILLY, Pastor.

## Professional Directory

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 47.

Dr. Carlos Feldhaagen; Offices: No. 25, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquês de Albuquerque.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*, 16, Rua Caldeira (formerly Hotel), 1st floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canal da Urca.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 36, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean minister of marine has ordered the disarmament of the cruiser O'Higgins.

—The recent elections in Chili have given a majority to the conservatives.

—The partisans of the gold standard in Chili are said to have a large majority in congress.

—The prisoners in the penitentiary at Concepcion, Chili, have attempted to blow up the building with dynamite. But—how in the world did they get the stuff?

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—On the 9th inst. the Montevideo sanitary authorities decreed ten days quarantine against Buenos Aires on account of the suspected cases of bubonic pest.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th, to the *Pais*, notes the death of a brother-in-law of Vice-President Quirino Costa and says it is asserted that he died of bubonic pest.

—The Paraguayan minister at Buenos Aires has asked the Argentine government to suspend its quarantine against Paraguay as there has been no cases at Assuncion for twenty days.

—On the 6th the Buenos Aires sanitary authorities formally denied that there were cases of bubonic pest in that city. And yet, the sanitary officials now admit that cases have been under treatment since January 12th!

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th inst. says there were three deaths and two new cases of bubonic pest in Rosario that day. The people are becoming hostile to the medical men in general, because of the severity of the sanitary officials.

—The outbreak of plague in Argentina has adversely affected prices of Argentine securities, as trade may be seriously hampered.

With abundant wheat and maize crops, the earnings of the railways should, however, remain large, as it will doubtless be possible to ship the cereals from ports other than those affected. —*The Statist*, Feb. 7.

—The Buenos Aires *El Tiempo*, which is credited with being President Roa's personal organ, says the suspected cases of bubonic pest which have occurred in that city, are more than suspected. There have been 36 such cases, and on the 8th there were 3 more. The sanitary authorities refuse to officially declare it bubonic pest, but they are isolating the cases, disinfecting their habitations, and acting generally as though the pest existed in that city.

—The Argentine government is making the serious mistake of threatening foreign consuls and correspondents who should send news of the existence of bubonic pest at any place in that country before it is officially recognized by the Argentine sanitary authorities. Argentina will find it very difficult to shield foreign consuls in this way. And as for the foreign correspondents, how can they be held accountable for repeating what appears in the native press.

—The official announcement that bubonic pest existed in Buenos Aires is said to have created a dolorous impression in that city. This document admits that there have been 43 cases since 18th January. Another telegram says the formal notice of the appearance of the plague will be deferred until the President's return. The Argentine sanitary authorities seem to have no idea of truthfulness. A telegram published here this morning says there have been 52 cases since January 13, of which 18 proved fatal. A majority of the cases were from the flour mills at the Once de Setiembre station.

—We do not quite understand the logic of those who claim that the financial law which repudiated 55 per cent of the currency is a success. It is quite true that the fixing of the nominal value of paper dollar at 27.27 (27.27) gold, prevented any decline in gold beyond that figure. That prevention of a sharper decline in gold was all that is claimed for it. That it prevented a crisis there is no doubt, for the market was in the hands of speculators who were favored by all the conditions of the moment. Nothing can be said too strongly in favor of the placing of a check on the decline in gold but it is begging the question to say that the law which was passed could not have done this thing, or that it was necessary to pass the law in order to stop the decline. We content that this was the only redeeming feature to the scheme, and that all the others were bad. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

## A.M.B. AT SOUTHLAMPTON.

The A.M.B. had a busy time at Southampton yesterday, when 208 sick and wounded were landed from the transport "Canada." The men had been told at St. Vincent what to expect when they arrived at Southampton, and no sooner had they hopped or limped down the gangway than they made for the free telegram office. Then they proceeded to breakfast, and made short work of the steaming hot soup and coffee.

Fifty-four men, shivering in klaki, were given great coats, and a couple of dozen men unable to walk without assistance were presented with walking sticks. Scarcely a man among them had a single thick undergarment, and they regarded the bundles of warm clothing distributed to each one of them as valuable godsend. Some had not even boots to walk ashore in, and these were, of course, supplied.

There were warm blankets for the stretcher cases (of which there were eight), and A.M.B. cigarettes for all. —*Daily Mail*, Jan. 23.

## REBEL-MAKING.

A Cape Town correspondent writes to us as follows: If there is trouble in the Colony it will be due to the harsh and arbitrary action of the British soldier, who really seems an impossible person to deal with civilians.

Even in districts where martial law has not been proclaimed the soldiers proceed on the broad assumption that every Dutchman is 'disloyal' and make them take out passes when they want to go to the town from their farms, or vice versa. (Some of these passes I have seen myself.)

The wholly unsupported statement of a colored servant that his master said this or that is considered good enough ground for the arrest of a Dutchman, and the poor wretch is shoved into jail, and kept there without trial for days, and even weeks.

This sort of thing is, of course, driving the friends of men treated in this manner into the rebel camp. —*Morning Leader*, Feb. 13.

## BOER CHIVALRY.

A private letter from an officer at the front, quoted by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, gives a signal instance of chivalry on the part of a Boer commander. It appears that during the fatal charges at Magersfontein a party of two officers and 12 men rushed, with sublime heroism, up to the muzzles of the rifles in the Boer trenches. So impressed were the Boers by this extraordinary gallantry that, moved by a common impulse, they cast their own weapons aside and, coming out of their trenches in overwhelming numbers, seized the valorous 14 and dragged them into the works. Then, after causing them to be disarmed, the Boer commander exclaimed, 'There! You are free to go. We will not reopen fire until you are safe within your own lines. One cannot fight against such courage as yours.'

—Darkness fell as the British crossed the Tugela on the 16th (January). With the gloom came fitful flashes of lightning from the thunder clouds, which had been threatening all day. By and by, however, these separated, and the moon shone through. Simultaneously with the clearing of the sky well-known Dutch hymns were sung by the Boers, and, repented from kopje to kopje, the effect being strongly weird and highly inspiring alike to grey-beards and to beardless youth. The scene of the impending battle is from the Boer point of view full of historical significance. Spion Kop is the eminence from which the Voortrekkers, after crossing the Drakensbergen, spied out the then barbaric land of Natal, and found it fair to their eyes. Renter's Special from Boer Camp on Spion-kop.

—Notwithstanding war's alarms the London stock exchange must have its joke. The other day a Kafir dealer, whose nose is long and rosy of line, was holding forth to his fellow-members as to what he would have done in General Buller's place. His oration was lengthy, and so, as news travels fast in these days, it happened that a waiter approached him before he had done with a telegram. It came from the war office, and requested him to immediately proceed to South Africa and take over the command. Let it be said that the member is an efficient volunteer. Pale with the suddenness of the way in which his merit had been recognized, the cherry color of his chief feature became more pronounced than usual. But, swift on the heels of the first telegram followed another, also from the war office, ordering a General Commander-in-Chief Moses to paint his nose klaki-color before venturing to the front. —*Exchange*.

—Some friction has unfortunately arisen between the regulars and colonials in Natal, and a number of colonial officers are resigning their commissions. They are proceeding to Capetown to lay the matter before Sir Alfred Milner. The disagreement is lamentable from every point of view; it probably arises from the fact that the colonials dislike the rigid discipline of the Imperial army. Sir Alfred Milner and General Roberts should, however, be able to put matters to rights by the exercise of their well-known tact. We cannot afford to put up the backs of our excellent Natal volunteers. In view of these quarrels, Lord Roberts's decision to form a colonial division is particularly opportune. It should put an end to the possibility of friction by placing the colonials under their own officers and generals. Men such as General Brabant, who know the country and the enemy thoroughly, can use the excellent material at their disposal to the best advantage, and in the matter of tactics suited to the peculiar conditions could probably teach our Imperial officers valuable lessons. —*Daily Mail*, Jan. 23.

—A Chicago press dispatch of Jan. 22 says: A train load of beef, 750,000 pounds, for the use of the Boers, is being purchased here by an agent of the Transvaal government. On account of recent seizures by British war vessels of ships bearing supplies destined for the Transvaal, packers have refused to sell the beef for delivery beyond Chicago, and negotiations for transportation are pending. This is the second train load of beef sold here for the Boers, the first consignment sold about a month ago, being now, it is said, on the ocean.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up ..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund ..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
 nachf.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Broen &amp; Co.,

GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 105.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 320.) (Caixa 105)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Sohn, Frankfurt a M.

and correspondents.

England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London.  
 Manchester and Liverpool.  
 District Banking Company Limited, London.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal.... Banco Lisbon & Agores and correspondents.

and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Peter von Gutschow,

Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,  
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
 Matanzas and Pinar del Rio.

**DRAWN ON:**

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up ..... " 500,000  
 Reserve fund ..... " 520,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roetti &amp; Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE  
 Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 Frères Meier & Co., Paris.

LONDON  
 Union Bank of London, Limited.  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.  
 Parr's Bank, Limited.  
 Lazard Frères & Co.  
 J. Henry Schneider & Co.  
 Kleinwort sons & Co.  
 A. Kaffer & Sons.

GERMANY  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.  
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.  
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.  
 Conrad Hirschel Donner, Hamburg.  
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
 L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg.  
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL  
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co., and their correspondents.  
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY  
 Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova  
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

**DAIRY MACHINERY**

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER &amp; HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$00

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$00 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.  
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer &amp; Co.

PARIS.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**TO AN IMPERIAL YEOMAN.**

When we, your old companions, ride  
 Down some familiar cover-side,  
 And wait, some blowing, blustering morn,  
 To hear a hound and then a horn;

When the fox heads for Dingy Gorse  
 (You know the line he takes, of course);  
 And when at last his fate is sealed  
 In Simpson's thirty-acre field;

Then we shall miss you, in the burst,  
 Or jagged down the muddy lane,  
 Bound in the dusk for home again;

While you beside your fanger fires  
 Will sleep and dream about the stires,  
 The wide wet fields, the peewits' cill,  
 The clear spring sunlight over all;

The thrushes piping with a will  
 In your old Midland hedges still;  
 The brisk March wind that whistles free  
 Across the land where you would be.

Well, here's a rhyme to wish you luck,  
 Worthy your enterprise and pluck,  
 You who, among the stones and rocks,  
 Pursue a different sort of fox.

And, just as when the jumps were blind,  
 You were not a bit to lag behind,  
 You will, I doubt not, set the pace  
 In a more dangerous kind of race.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

**A VOICE FROM SOUTH AFRICA.**

We have been requested to publish the following extracts from a letter written by Mrs. Lewis, a sister of Prime Minister Schreiner, of Cape Colony, addressed to the Christian people of Great Britain and published in *The Methodist Times* of January 4th:

Dear Fellow Christians.—I am constrained by an overwhelming sense of God's will to send out this message at this crisis.

An awful war is upon us in this country; a war in which, on either side, our dearest and dearest may fall. There is scarcely a household in the Cape Colony which has not some of its beloved ones in imminent danger of death, not only in the colonial forces, which in Natal and elsewhere, are supporting the imperial government, but in still larger numbers among the burghers of the republics now engaged in the war with Great Britain.

Every bullet sent on its death mission may be bringing darkness not only to homes in the republics, but equally to the colonial homes of our Majesty's loyal subjects. There surely never was a war in which more conflict of feeling was awakened, more bewildering anguish caused, than this which is now rending the hearts and souls of thousands, who, like the writer, are facing death to beloved ones, or what is even more bitter than death, family and heart dissensions and separations, which may extend into and darken all the future of life. If ever there was need to get beyond the human, to reach out above the earth—to where "there is a river, the streams whereof make glad the City of God," it is in this terrible crisis.

It is because I fear that a considerable section of the Christian world of England, because of its tender sympathy with present suffering and its yearning after a present peace, is being led by writers who have appealed only to these sentiments into an attitude with regard to this war which is out of harmony with the divine purpose at this time, that I am driven to write this appeal.

Let no Christian heart think that the immediate events which have led up to this war are the chief cause why the lifeblood of the British

Empire is being poured out to-day. No! British soldiers are dying on African soil to-day in put an end to a condition of atrocious wrong—a wrong continued throughout generations, and which, apparently, nothing but this sacrifice of life could right. Burghers of the republics and colonists together, the innocent with the guilty, are to day expiating crimes which unavenged for long years have sent up their cry into the ear of Eternal Justice.

Through weary periods of years generations of human beings have groined in this land under wrongs, oppressions, and tyrannies, too widespread, too multiplied, too various to be enumerated within the limits of this paper.

For over 200 years the progenitors of the Transvaal republic and their descendants have crushed, maltreated, and as far as they had power to do so, robbed of all rights belonging to them as fellow human beings the coloured peoples of this land. Nor are the Cape colonists, who will suffer almost equally with the republicans before this war is over, free from guiltlessness in this matter. Though, as the British flag, their legislative wrongs, in the direction of native oppression, have performed been far less heinous than those perpetrated in the republics, who now in their blindness and the Pharaoh-like hardness of heart of their leaders, have thrown down the gauntlet of war before Great Britain.

Under Transvaal rule a ceaseless committal of crimes, legislative, social, and individual, have been perpetrated upon the helpless natives both within and beyond the borders of the republic, for whom it has seemed till now there was no possible deliverance. Power has to right themselves, with no human arm to look to for succor, the mute appeal of their helpless sufferings has gone up before God, the God of eternal justice. The crimes which have cried unaddressed to heaven from the length and breadth of this land for over two hundred years, but more particularly from that part known as the Transvaal territory, defy description; and it has seemed as though redress would never come, as though no deliverance were possible. To justice-loving souls who have known of these wrongs, it has been like some horrible nightmare that in the nineteenth century, within the limits of a country over part of which there waves the British flag, political and social oppression by one race over another was being so grossly practised, to know that on every side individual brutalities were being committed on defenceless victims, and that, not by Arab slave-driver or Moslem oppressors but by a professedly Christian and highly religious people, who, with the Bible in their hands and loud professions of faith and prayers, were practising barbarities, in peace as well as war, which put to shame the records of what the savages of this land have inflicted, even in war time, upon white races. Oh! it has been horrible beyond words—horrible! Wrong going on which no one seemed to realise save the helpless victims of those wrongs, whose groanings have fallen deaf on human ears except on those of a few helpless watchers of these wrongs, whose eyes God had opened, whose ears He had unstopped, whose souls He had weakened to realise the ghastly condition of things, but who seemed as powerless to gain redress as were the victims themselves.

**THE NEW REGULATIONS.**

The following notice has been issued by the British foreign office:—In order to ensure the proper execution of certain articles of the Brazilian customs regulations concerning the importations of fines, British shippers and captains are warned that appeals against fines levied in Brazilian ports must be presented through the customs inspector within one month of the date of the notification of the fine complained of, and that, according to Article 603 of the Regulations, receipts can be demanded from the inspector specifying the date of presentation of appeals. In case of complaints being made to her Majesty's legation at Rio de Janeiro against fines imposed, the interested parties must afford proof that the proper appeal, presented through the customs house inspector, has been lodged within the prescribed term of one month. The various fines imposed under the Brazilian customs regulations were all to be abolished from January 1st, 1900. The London chamber of commerce recently made representations to the foreign office on behalf of interested members, protesting against the regulations of the Brazilian government prescribing that goods bearing labels in the Portuguese language would, after March 1st next, only be admitted into Brazil, notwithstanding that Portuguese is the language of that country, if they are imported in Portugal, and in reply thereto, the foreign office have forwarded the secretary copy of a telegram received from the British minister at Rio de Janeiro, which states that the Brazilian minister of finance intends prolonging the relaxation of the prohibition against goods bearing labels in the Portuguese language until July 1st.

Clause II. of the new regulations requiring declarations signed by shippers specifying the merchandise to accompany bills of lading, has been suppressed by ministerial circular, and the Brazilian minister of finance has stated that the legalisation of invoices must be done by the consul at the seaport exclusively, satisfactory proofs being given as to the origin of the goods shipped.

—The Boer paper "Volksstem" is produced entirely in camp, its reporters and printers, who have been placed in the same commando for the purpose, doing the newspaper work during leisure hours.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The New York coffee trade is greatly dissatisfied with the delays and methods of delivery to which they are subjected by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co. The present system has been in force one year and has been proved ineffective and vexatious.

—The export of coffee from Ceylon during the calendar year of 1899 was only 18,542 cwt., against 86,009 cwt. in 1898. Of the total export, 14,293 cwt. went to Great Britain, 3,043 to Australia, 442 to America, and the balance in small parcels to various countries.

—There seems to have been a little bluster on both sides, for when the fatal date arrives both Brazil and France are willing and anxious to postpone tariff hostilities to the end of August. And should an agreement not be reached before that time, it may be considered certain that another postponement will be made. The reciprocity provision was not adopted for the purpose of waging a tariff war on France, but rather as a checkmate to "spunkish Uncle Sam."

—The negotiations between France and Italy with regard to their joint attitude in presence of the Brazilian custom policy are being continued. The two countries, it is stated, are willing to make certain concessions to Brazil for imported coffee. France would even go so far as to consent to lower the present duties by 10%. Anyhow, it is expected that the pourparlers will be satisfactorily concluded before the end of the current month. —*Financial News*, Feb. 15.

—A Rio de Janeiro telegram of Feb. 16, published in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of Feb. 17th, says:—"The American minister, Charles Page Bryan, at a conference with the Foreign Office, has proposed to abandon the duty on Brazilian coffee imported into the United States in exchange for reciprocal advantages for American goods exported to Brazil." As no duty is now imposed on coffee, the offer must refer to the proposed duty on coffee in case no reciprocity agreement is arrived at.

## THE MILD COFFEE CROP.

New York, Jan. 30.

Editor of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*.

Sir,—When I issued my circular in the early part of December (which was written toward the end of November) I mentioned that many believed that the coming crops of mild coffees would show a considerable deficit as against former years. A party who has been identified a long time with the bear interests and seems very anxious, in order to depress the market, to prove by all sorts of statistics that the world's production of coffee will not be diminished—yes, possibly even increased as against former years, stated in a circular and otherwise that these projections as to smaller mild crops were in line either out of ignorance or with the deliberate intention to deceive.

My circular had, however, hardly reached South America when attention was called from Venezuela to the then established fact that the official figures showed the output of Venezuela for 1899 to be over 20 per cent. less than that of 1898. Since then it has been confirmed that the crops of Puerto Rico and Mexico were very materially short, and it is now stated from Central America that the same conditions prevail there to a greater or less extent. Guatemalans who are now here report that Guatemala will export at least 25 per cent. less than last year, which is also confirmed by reports received via San Francisco.

As Colombia, from where we receive all the Savanillas, has been in a disturbed condition for a long time and a revolution is still existing there, it is fair to assume that the shortage in the production of that country will be greater than anywhere else and will, in all likelihood, reach fully 33 per cent.

As the countries named and from which quite reliable reports have so far been received represent the principal mild coffee producing countries, there seems but little doubt that the predicted shortage of mild coffees is by no means based on imagination, but will prove to be a very unpleasant fact for the bears to face later on.

Of course it is well known that during the crop season coffees arrive fully as fast, if not faster, if the crop is small, than when the crop is large, but the end is reached so much the quicker, and only when that time is arrived at it be proven by actual figures that a material shortage has occurred. As I am merely a broker and not personally interested in the article beyond my vocation, that is, have never owned either actual coffee or options, I think I can at least be considered unbiased.

ARNOLD SCHRAMM.

## MOCHA COFFEE.

The American consul at Aden discusses, in a recent report, a statement which is frequently made, and which has been repeated quite recently, that no genuine Mocha coffee reaches the European or American markets from the Arabian ports. The consul says this statement is quite erroneous, for the books of his own consulate at Aden, and of the consular agency at Hodeida show that over 5,000,000 lbs. of Mocha coffee were invoiced from these places to the United States last

year, not to speak of the quantity sent to Europe. But it is said that, though nominally shipped from Arabian ports, it is really coffee grown elsewhere, and then shipped to Aden to be reshipped as Mocha. This suggestion is also erroneous, as appears from a letter from the British authorities at Aden on the subject. It is true that parcels of coffee from Java, Singapore, and other places are landed in Aden, but, according to the official communication above mentioned, these parcels are landed in the warehouses of the owners at Mocha, and the key lodged in the trade registration department. When the owner desires to export, a peon of the department is sent with the key to count the bags and bring them to the wharf. As the merchant or owner can have no access to his goods unless accompanied by the peon of the department, the transfer of the inferior bean to Aden for mixing with that of Mocha or Harrar is hardly possible. The consul adds that an examination of the customs authorities' reports shows that foreign coffees are promptly re-exported to other ports, being landed at Aden for transshipment only; while the precautions in Turkish Arabia to prevent mixing are equally stringent. No doubt Mocha coffee is mixed with inferior beans in Europe, and sold as genuine Mocha, but it is hardly possible that an importer buying in an Arabian port could get anything but genuine Mocha or Harrar coffee. —*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.

## ALL RIGHT AT LAST.

A "learned reader," as he calls himself, sends me a long letter, in which he touches on many topics, and I extract this verse from its surroundings:

There was a man who had two sons  
Rich was the other's brother;  
The name of one was Andrew John,  
John Andrew was the other.  
In course of time these brothers died,  
"Tis very sad to tell;  
And Andrew John went up to heaven  
John Andrew went—

Now, what do you imagine the last two words are? I very much fear that you suspect the worst as regards poor John Andrew, but the last words are not what you are thinking about at all, for the line reads:

John Andrew went as well,  
and if you can find any fault with that, either as a bit of poetry, or as a sentiment, well, I'm sorry for you. —S. L. IL. in *Morning Leader*.

## BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The under-secretary for war made a statement on February 8th as to the strength which the British forces would reach within a week or two from that time. It was as follows:—

Regular army.....	128,000
Royal navy.....	1,000
Militia.....	20,000
Yeomanry.....	8,000
Volunteers.....	10,000
Colonials.....	26,000

Grand total..... 193,000  
Adding odd numbers would give about another 1,000.

## CAPTAIN MAHAN'S ADVICE.

New York, Jan. 22.

Captain Mahan, the well-known author of works on sea power, has written for publication a letter dealing with the attitude of Americans toward Great Britain in connection with the war in South Africa.

He suggests to his fellow-countrymen the inadvisability of holding public meetings for the purpose of expressing their views on the war, and warns Americans that problems await them in the near future which make a good understanding with England too important to permit the creation of an impression that Americans are all against her.

He concludes by declaring that not only is the cause of England just, but to have failed to uphold it would have been to fail in national honour. —*Lancet*.

## THE GUARD AND THE BEER.

A certain gallant corps, writes a correspondent from Chieveley camp, provided the guard that should protect our precious beer till Christmas Day. In the morning two dozen bottles were missing.

"Disgraceful!" said the authorities. "Double the guard!" And they doubled it.

Next morning four dozen were missing!

—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* gives some amusing incidents of the Yeomanry "tests." For instance, two applicants were examined at Woolwich as to their riding qualifications. They did very well as regards sticking to their horses, and were undiscovered by the jumps. They could not, however, ride "hard"—that is, bump up and down in military fashion in the saddle, and were therefore rejected. Will it be believed that these two men have been engaged permanently for some years by Tilling's, one of the biggest horse-owning firms in the metropolis, as "breakers in" of their wildest purchases, some of which come straight from the grass lands of South America?

## FOR SALE

A "Caligraph" typewriter, easy to operate and in perfect condition, very little used. Price 35/-, 50/- with leather travelling case complete.

Apply to

Caixa do Correio, 1,025  
RIO DE JANEIRO

102 Rua Marquez de Abrantes 102

First class Board and Residence for gentlemen in a splendid house, standing back from the road, in the middle of a large garden, only 25 minutes from town and within easy reach of sea bathing.

Accessible by all boats to and from Botafogo.

Apply to

Mrs. Munloke Carpenter

## NOTICE.

IF ROBERT BLAIR, Son of JOHN BLAIR, of Thornhillbank, Scotland, will communicate with the subscribers, he will hear of something to his advantage.

A Reward will be paid to anyone giving information as to the whereabouts of the above ROBERT BLAIR, if alive, or proof of his death, if deceased.

DICK STEVENSON &amp; MUIR.

176 West George Street, Glasgow.

## WANTED

GOVERNMENT—English or American, to teach besides English, Piano, Drawing and Painting. Must live with family in S. Paulo and be willing to pass a few months each year on fazeenda. Must have good signed references.

Address: C. P. B., Rua Sta. Epiphania 18, S. Paulo.

## TO LET

A most desirable family residence No. 10 Rua Santa Rosa—Niteroi; considered the most healthy suburb of Rio. Preference will be given to any one taking over a portion of the furniture.

Apply at above address, from 1 to 3 o'clock, p.m.

## CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hananier & Co's, Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. C. S. LEBLANC & Co., 25 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. S. LEBLANC, 23 Rua da Candelaria.

## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directors.

MISS LAYONA GLENN,  
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,  
Botafogo.

## Hotels.

## CARSON'S HOTEL

158, Rua do Catete,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

## Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Catete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water, closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## THERESOPOLIS

## GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHMIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the altar and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:  
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.  
" Monteiro Tr. & C., " 35, " Vile, Inhamita.  
" Soares & Clemente, " 6, " da Alfama.  
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresco.  
Telegr. Address—Georges, Theresopolis.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

## The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

## FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars at central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful lawn, laid out in pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and a dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegram.

## Restaurant &amp; Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking,  
and excellent service.

## MODERATE PRICES

AS  
DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

## TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark  
without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—



Trade-mark

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



# TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON, 7TH MARCH, 5.35 a. m.

The Boers have evacuated Stormberg, in northeastern Cape Colony, which place has been occupied by General Gatacre.

General Brabant has routed the Boers near Dordrecht and they have retreated across the Orange river into Free State territory.

Cape Colony is now nearly clear of invaders. General Sir Redvers Buller reports that Natal territory is practically clear of Boers.

The Boers are still missing near Lord Roberts' encampment in the Orange Free State.

Heavy reinforcements are arriving at Capetown.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, 5.40 a. m.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office that the Boers have been completely routed near Osofontein, his cavalry having outflanked them and obliged them to abandon their superb positions.

The enemy's forces have taken to flight, having lost heavily from the British horse artillery.

The British losses were fifty men only.

An unofficial report says that one gun and a quantity of stores were captured.

An Afrikaner insurrection has broken out in the north-west districts of Cape Colony. Three thousand Afrikaners are in arms, but no measures is felt.

Her Majesty the Queen will spend a fortnight in Ireland early in April, instead of going to the Continent.

Her Majesty has authorized the Irish regiments to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's day henceforth as an award for gallantry in the field.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH, 6.25 a. m.

Owing to the headlong flight of the Boers from their positions flanked by the British, which President Kruger was personally unable to stem, Field Marshal Lord Roberts has been unable to overtake them.

The British forces are steadily advancing upon Bloemfontein.

General W. E. Gatacre has occupied Burgersdorp (about fifteen miles north of Stormberg).

General Clements has seized both of the bridges crossing the Orange river at Norvalspont.

Her Majesty the Queen was received with unparalleled enthusiasm yesterday on her return to London.

Fourteen thousand reinforcements will be to sailing for South Africa up to March 20th.

LONDON, 10TH MARCH, 6.15 a. m.

The *Daily Mail's* Pretoria correspondent in a message censored by the Boer officials says that Presidents Kruger and Steyn conferred together at Bloemfontein on Monday last on the terms of a telegram to Lord Salisbury that it will be possible to discuss the basis of peace between Great Britain and the two republics in case their independence is admitted.

The British cabinet is certain to consider terms of peace only when the British army is at Pretoria.

The Boer forces in front of Field Marshal Lord Roberts' army are in a disorganized condition.

President Kruger was in the fighting line on Wednesday and made desperate and futile attempts to rally his forces.

Bloemfontein is now defenceless.

General Clements is preparing to cross the Orange river into Free State territory.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, 5.15 a. m.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts continues to advance upon Bloemfontein.

Yesterday he reached Aasvogel-kop, only a few miles distant.

On Saturday he defeated a strong force of Boers at Dreifontein. The Welsh Regiment stormed a hill occupied by the Boers, who left 102 dead and many wounded on the field.

The Presidents of the two republics have telegraphed to Lord Salisbury proposals of peace based upon the conditions that their independence shall be respected and their colonial allies invited.

They have also invited foreign powers to intervene in the conflict.

The Cape Colony insurrection is spreading. General Kitchener is personally making preparations to crush it at once.

General Buller is advancing upon Bimparberg (Biggarsberg).

LONDON, 13TH MARCH, 6.20 a. m.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is now only fifteen miles from Bloemfontein, having outmanoeuvred the twelve thousand Boers who with eighteen guns were opposing his advance.

Sharp skirmishing engagements are now in progress at the crossings of the Orange river.

Boer delegates have arrived at Delagoa Bay, and it is believed that they are charged with some peace mission. (It will be remembered that a similar mission was reported to have arrived at Delagoa Bay some months ago, and was never heard of again.—*Ed. News.*)

## SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

### Great Britain.

MAR. 6.—No telegram from Lord Roberts' army except the puzzling statement that in his last fight with the Boers Gen. French captured 60 prisoners, the Boers having had 42 killed and wounded.—An absurd telegram from Gen. Buller says the Boers have evacuated the whole territory of Natal, leaving their ambulances full of sick and wounded.—Gen. Gatacre has occupied Stormberg, which had been abandoned by the Boers.—Near Dordrecht, Gen. Brabant has routed the enemy, capturing about 100 prisoners and a large quantity of rifles, ammunition, stores, etc.—Another telegram says the Boers saved their artillery, munitions, etc.—The British losses were 2 killed and 18 wounded.—Gen. Clements has arrived at the Jonhatsiding station, north of Colesberg.—A Lourenço Marques telegram denies the report that the Boers have initiated negotiations for peace.—In the house of commons Mr. Campbell-Bannerman says the liberals will vote the proposals of the government, although they do not approve its policy.—Yesterday the house of commons voted an increase in the taxes on tea, tobacco, and other articles.—To-day the commons voted the thirty-five millions asked by the government for war expenses.—Cecil Rhodes is leaving Capetown for England on Saturday.

MAR. 7.—Telegrams from Capetown announce a serious state of affairs in Cape Colony, where 3,000 Afrikaners have risen in the west, detachments of the rebels having occupied Prieska and Kendal. Another detachment is threatening Carnarvon.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that his cavalry division had succeeded in flanking the enemy, who retired, followed by cavalry and mounted artillery. The other divisions were crossing at Poplar's drift. The British losses were light.—From Sterkstroom it is reported that the Boer forces at Bastards Nek, 12 miles north of Stormberg, had retired northwards.—Mafeking advises of 19th February state that the Boers had made a new attack but had been repulsed.—A Durban dispatch says that a flying column of British in Zululand had crossed the boundary line into the Transvaal.—General Buller advises the war office that in the final operations for the relief of Ladysmith he lost 1,859 men, killed, wounded and missing.—Gen. Buller is moving toward Van Reenen's pass.—Gen. Cronje continues a prisoner on the *Dois*.—The other prisoners, 3,700 in number, including many women, who were fighting in the Boer ranks, are confined on four transports.—The commons has passed the government's financial bill.

MAR. 8.—It is communicated from South Africa that the situation of Mafeking is becoming desperate. A violent epidemic of fever is raging there, especially among the women and children. The garrison has lost 222 men since the beginning of the siege.—A report is current that Mafeking capitulated on the 27th ult.—Advices have been received that 500 Afrikaners in Griqualand West have revolted.—From Poplar Grove Lord Roberts sends particulars of the flanking movement reported yesterday. The British losses were only 50 men. The losses of the enemy, commanded by Dewet and Delarey, are unknown.—The British captured one cannon and several wagons of munitions and provisions.—It is announced that Gen. Clements has occupied Norvalspont.—From Moltmo it is announced that Burgersdorp has been occupied by the British.—Gen. Buller is reported to be advancing upon Hanissmith, which is said to be defended by only 2,000 men.—The Queen returned to Buckingham palace to-day and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.—A Pretoria telegram of the 4th says that President Kruger has issued a proclamation inciting the Boers to continue the fight for the independence of their country.—A London telegram (probably of yellow-press origin) says that General Cronje will be taken to St. Helena.

MAR. 9.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Presidents Kruger and Steyn were both present at Wednesday's combat and both tried to rally his republican forces, but without avail.—The effective strength of the Boer forces at Bloemfontein is estimated at 14,000 men.—Telegrams received state that the situation at Mafeking has become most critical, the Boers having captured all the forts except one which defend the place.—Gen. Gatacre has received a reinforcement of 10,000 men communicated by Gen. Warren.—The French government has expressed its regrets for the Bordeaux affair to the British minister at Paris.—The new war loan will draw 2½ per cent. interest and will be issued at 98½.—President Kruger is credited with having said at Glencoe that he believes the war will terminate in April.

MAR. 10.—It is known that the British government to-day received five dispatches from Presidents Kruger and Steyn inquiring on what terms peace can be made, and that the reply was that the basic condition for suspending hostilities will be the incorporation of the two republics in the British empire.—Gen. Kitchener with his forces arrived to-day at Kitchener.—Advices from Poplar Grove state that the Boer forces in the Free State are completely disorganized.—The Boers lost 40 killed and wounded at Abrahamskraal.—The Boers have concentrated at Bloemhof to oppose the Mafeking relief expedition.—Gen. Brabant has occupied Junnestown without opposition.—The Boers are entrenching in the Biggarsberg mountains, in Natal.—They report a British column of 12,000 men moving toward Helpmakaar.—Gen. White has arrived at Pietermaritzburg, where he received an enthusiastic welcome.—A detachment of 2,000 men has been sent to subdue the Cape rebels at Prieska.—Gen. Joubert has returned to Pretoria to organize the defence of that capital.

MAR. 11.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Dreifontein that the enemy is beginning to harass his march and is giving the army much to do.—Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division expelled them from two excellent positions at the point of the layonet. The Boers lost 102 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners. The British lost two officers killed and 10 wounded.—Gen. Kitchener has gone to Victoria Road to organize a force to subdue the rebels in Griqualand West and Cape Colony.—The Queen has decided not to go to Italy. It is said an anarchist conspiracy against her life has been discovered. (This same report also comes by the last mails.)

MAR. 12.—Lord Roberts arrived last night at Aasvogel-kop, 25 miles west of Bloemfontein, without encountering the enemy.—Yesterday evening Gen. Gatacre arrived at the Orange river near Bethulie. The Boers had partly destroyed the bridge and had prepared to defend the crossing.—Another telegram says Gen. Gatacre has arrived at Bethulie (which is probably a mistake).—The rebels at Haischel and Bailyk are said to have submitted.—Cecil Rhodes is said to have arranged for a museum at Kimberley for the Boers who died in defending that city and the De Beers diamonds.—Nothing positive has been made public in regard to the reported peace proposals.

### United States.

MAR. 6.—An explosion of fire damp in the Reishan mine at Montgomery, Va., caused the imprisonment of 70 miners in the galleries; 70 bodies had been removed at latest advices.

MAR. 8.—A S. Domingos telegram says martial law in that republic has been proclaimed by congress, a conspiracy having been discovered against the government. Numerous arrests have been made.

MAR. 9.—Of the Spanish prisoners held by the Tagalos, in the Philippines, only 900 remain to be liberated.

MAR. 10.—The New York *Herald* asserts that Mafeking surrendered March 5th, after an assault in which the Boers lost 200 and the British 400 men.

MAR. 11.—The convention between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Nicaragua canal has been submitted to the foreign affairs committee of the senate, which proposes an amendment reserving to the United States the right to defend the canal.—Official statistics state that there are in deposit for exportation 6,000,000 tons of wheat.—Disorders have broken out in Jamaica.

MAR. 12.—A Manila telegram says that Col. Finston has taken the Tagalos at Antique, province of Panay.

### France.

MAR. 6.—The reports circulated about the opinions in high official circles in regard to an eventual conflict with Great Britain are contradicted, and also in regard to the alleged animosity of Frenchmen against Englishmen.—The minister of marine has adopted rigorous measures against the accomplices of Philipp, the functionary who furnished information to England in regard to the Transvaal. The court of appeals has confirmed the sentence against the Assommoirs.—The *Temps* says the British colonial office is becoming uneasy over the large number of Afrikaners of Natal and Cape Colony who are joining the Boers.—The strike at Lille has terminated, owing to concessions to the strikers obtained by the minister of finance.

MAR. 8.—A fire broke out in the Comédie Française to-day at midday, during a rehearsal, and in a short time the theatre was completely destroyed. Mlle. Henriot, a daughter of the celebrated actress of that name, was burned to death.—An attempt to make a hostile demonstration before the British consulate at Bordeaux last night was suppressed, and several of the rioters were arrested.—The republicans are exhorting the nationalists for trying to provoke a war between France and England.

MAR. 9.—It is believed that the fire which destroyed the Comédie Française originated in the heating apparatus. It is believed that the old walls can be used and the theatre reconstructed within two months.—The cabinet has approved Minister Caillaux's project for an income tax.

MAR. 10.—The Dryfusists are protesting against the terms of the government amnesty bill.—The recently condemned will not be included in the amnesty law.

MAR. 11.—The minister of instruction says the Comédie Française will be reconstructed and reopened on 4th July next.

MAR. 12.—The minister of public instruction has asked congress for a credit of 2,200,000 francs for the reconstruction of the Comédie Française.—The strikers at Carnaux are assuming an aggressive attitude.—Dr. Leyds has arrived at Paris. He denies that proposals for peace have been made.

### Italy.

MAR. 6.—A merchants commission representing the most important chambers of commerce in Italy have had an interview with the sub-secretary of agriculture, industry and commerce, in which they expressed the hope that the Italian and Brazilian governments would arrive at an accord on the tariff question. The secretary replied that in spite of the best disposition on the part of Italy, the Brazilian government is making an accord difficult through its exaggerated pretensions. The Italian minister at Rio de Janeiro, he added, has communicated that the Brazilian government wishes to impose unacceptable conditions.

MAR. 12.—The Shah of Persia is expected in Rome. He is accompanied by a large retinue and is making a tour of the European capitals.

### Germany.

MAR. 10.—The reichstag adopted to-day a project of law providing official inspection for imported meats.

—The *Pitz* of Sunday shears that in case Brazil is not treated with more urbanity by France in the matter of the tariff reduction on coffee, Brazil will decline to concede any other favor to France than the maximum rates established by law. Just make a note of that, gentlemen. Brazil only asks for a thirty per cent reduction on the import duties in France—which means a reduction to 109 francs 20 centimes per hundred kilos, or nearly 9 cents a pound—which is certainly not unreasonable.

—It appears that the custom-house's statement, published in our last issue, of the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro in the year 1899, referred only to dutiable imports. There has been published the following supplementary statement showing the official value of the non-dutiable imports:

From the British Empire	5,394,560,828
Germany	1,513,537,561
Belgium	687,251,584
France	329,342,954
Argentina	328,417,800
the United States	306,327,509
Austria	41,269,600
Portugal	41,422,585
Italy	24,350,866
Greece	4,410,000
Spain	1,600,000
Switzerland	320,500
Holland	625,500

Total..... 8,675,891,562

Adding to this sum that of 220,686,981,592, official value of the dutiable imports, we have a total of 229,362,876,154.

—We are informed that the Brazilian organ of the special statistics army will contain in to-day's issue the following important item: *Revisão geral*. We are authorized to state that his excellency the minister of finance did not burn any currency last week because he didn't have any to burn. If his excellency had burned currency that is pressingly needed for paying the special statistics army, it would have been a burning shame. *Primo visco, decido philosophare*. Talk's talk, but it takes money to buy whiskey. The motto of the special statistics army is *reis* (and the more of them the better) *um verbo*, for *sal non philosophatur*, such as pea-cocks, for instance, but not to birds like us who are too old to be caught with chaff. Consequently the blooming nuisances that are always chaffing us are wasting their time. And don't you forget it.

—The sale of the Lloyd Brasileiro property at public auction on the 15th is becoming something of a mystery. We have been told that a German syndicate wants the property, but we hear nothing more about it. Then came the report that an American syndicate had offered \$4,500,000 for the property, and that the minister of finance and president of the Banco da Republica had responded by putting the price up to six millions. And now, in seeking information about the property and sale we find the directors and underwriter quite, although they advertise their readiness to furnish such information on application. The syndicate, also, hesitated to furnish the particulars desired and what we have been able to obtain are not as clear and satisfactory as an outsider could wish. From appearances we are inclined to believe that the directors are either hoping to have the property and its franchises restored to them, or else there is a native syndicate interested, which explains their disinclination to give information.—Since writing the foregoing, the *Jornal do Commercio* of yesterday publishes a guarded notice about the reorganization of the Lloyd as a joint stock company, and also that there is a possibility of uniting the Lloyd with another similar company, which will take over the property and the material thus consolidated will become security for the new obligations issued to creditors. Of the enterprise and competence of the manager of the company referred to, there can be no question, but the old Lloyd will want a great deal of new blood. Will he be able to supply it?

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$25.00 per annum for Brazil;  
\$25.00 per six months

Subscriptions outside of the equivalent in currency

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Eugene Meyer, Esq.,

141, Broadway, New York

Messrs. Street & Co.,

29 Cornhill, LONDON

First & Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street

and by Messrs. C. P. Hannett & Co., São Paulo.  
Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$2.00 each  
SINGLE COPIES: Six cents; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 288.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 13th, 1900.

WITH regard to the alleged conspiracy in this city, we must respectfully decline to believe that it ever existed, or that there is any cause for the labor investigation now proceeding. There is always more or less talk of a revolution, and we have heard rumors for months that one was brewing, but that a serious plot really existed we do not believe. As for the evidence published, it shows nothing beyond the circumstance that there has been talk of a revolution, and some officious and irresponsible individuals have been conducting themselves as though they were promoting an important political conspiracy. As for the published evidence, several witnesses have already publicly denied the statements attributed to them. An unknown officer named Costa Mendes has also deposed that he and Lieut. Vinhaes had been offered 1,000,000 for their services in promoting a revolt, in case it succeeded, but Vinhaes denies the statement. On the face of it, the deposition is absurd and incredible. The monarchists are not fools, and they certainly would not offer any such sums to persons without influence and resources. This man's testimony stamps the whole affair as a fiction, unworthy of the slightest credence. And more than that, a little too much of this kind of testimony may expose the fact that the real conspiracy is to be found in official rather than in monarchist circles.

THE hesitation of the Brazilian government in offering to the United States what may be termed a fair compensation for the free admission of coffee and rubber, is matter for profound regret. It may be said that the United States admitted these products free because it was considered advantageous to do so, and yet when the duty on coffee was removed in 1874 the immediate rise in the price of coffee here showed that the practical advantage really fell to Brazil. But this feature is a shifting one, and might easily at another time fall to the other party. The practical basis of present negotiations, it should be said, rests not upon the abolition of coffee duties over a quarter century ago, but upon the new basis for trade relations which has come into effect in recent years. Cheap coffee in the United States has been of incalculable advantage to Brazil in the development of her coffee industry, and now that the United States government wants some return for it, the debt should be acknowledged promptly and cheerfully. It ought to have been acknowledged spontaneously, but unhappily the opportunity has been lost. It is an act of good will, as well as an act of justice, and it should therefore be a generous concession in every sense of the term. Could a balance be struck, we very much doubt whether Brazil could ever pay the debt, but there is no balance and no recorded debt. An incalculable benefit has been rendered, and now it is asked that Brazil should grant some reciprocal concession for American pro-

ducts. If it is not done, then the favor so long enjoyed in the free entry of coffee will be withdrawn. And if this is done, Brazil will have no one to blame but herself. Increasing her tariffs and providing for universal reciprocity by the adoption of exaggerated maximum duties will not prove satisfactory. Such a step will be looked upon by Americans as an evasion—a trick to avoid the just acknowledgment of a long-standing obligation. It must be admitted that the United States government has shown exceptional patience and forbearance in this negotiation, but it will be a mistake to test those virtues too severely. Some day this patience will fail and forbearance will cease to be a virtue, and then we shall enter upon a relationship which the citizens of both countries will deeply regret. And it should be remembered that true reciprocity consists in conceding, not what one is obliged to concede, but what is a just equivalent for all the favors received.

THE President has sent orders to the governors that it has been discovered that the monarchists have been furnishing money to certain individuals to promote resistance to the constituted authorities. The President's dreams are disturbing ones, no doubt, but they are dreams all the same. The worst danger we have in hand is that of the government which is seeking to make capital out of a feckless conspiracy in order to distract attention from financial and administrative blunders. The worst enemy which the country has is arbitrary, irresponsible, authorities.

THE *Pais* of Sunday says that the dagger of the monarchist is of gold, but the armor of the republic is of bronze. He should have said the cheek of the republic is of bronze, and his word, when inventing conspiracies, is of smoke. The republic which is always in danger of destruction by a couple of dozen monarchists, can not be said to be armored in bronze. Were the republic founded on truth and justice, and were its supporters honest, and just, and progressive, we might all sleep in perfect security. It is misgovernment and injustice which makes the republic weak and its founders and supporters afraid of their own shadows.

IT is pleasing to note that Deputy Pinto da Rocha is courageous enough to assume responsibility for the vote which he gave in favor of the abominable consumption taxes which are causing so much complaint throughout the country. Nothing but impregnable ignorance and incurable insensibility could lead a man to glory in his participation in such a blunder, and we would rather see Pinto da Rocha in that position than most others. He may call Dr. Honorio Ribeiro names for defending commercial rights, if it pleases him to do so; it will be the nearest approach to an argument he can make. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that Brazilian commerce is steadily declining and the revenues of the treasury are falling away. If this is the result he had in view, then his skill and foresight are to be commended; but if he expected to assist the treasury and promote the prosperity of his country, then the sooner he resigns his mandate the better.

IT might be supposed, perhaps, that the government with the 25,000,000 which it has to receive in virtue of the recent transaction with the Banco da Republica (not to mention the *Noticia's* balance of over 12,000,000) ought to be able to continue burning currency, at least for a while. But it evidently has large obligations to meet, including a debt of 19,388,015,787 for sundry accounts to the bank itself, a sum which, deducted from the 25,000,000, reduces it to 5,611,984,213. Moreover the bank is not in a position at present to furnish money for burning to the government, for its cash balance, which usually varies from 25,000,000 to over 30,000,000, was reduced last month to 13,713,980,755. The minister of finance doubtless hoped to be able to cover the amount of currency burned with the increase in revenue resulting from heavier taxation. In this, however, he was disappointed, for revenue, instead of increasing, has largely decreased. Consequently he has been obliged not only to suspend the burning of currency, but also to resort to a ruinous transaction with the Banco da Republica.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—His Holiness the Pope has conferred the title of *baron* on Dr. William Stulert, of Fortaleza, Ceará.

—The Pará state legislature has voted 5,000 to assist Coelho Netto in his work on the discovery of Brazil.

—An Italian named Francisco Marconi was arrested in Pará on the 9th in the act of passing a 5000 counterfeit note.

—It is reported that Colonel Ramalho, governor of the state of Amazonas, has purchased the newspaper *Diário de Amazonas* for the sum of 70,000. It is a big lookout for the people when the press falls into the hands of the government.

—The Bolivian government has appointed Sr. Nicomir Gutierrez consul for that country at Mando, and Sr. Mariano Nova consul at Parí.

—On the 9th inst., a 17-year old son of Dr. Sívino Brandão, governor of Minas Geraes, committed suicide. The unfortunate died, it is believed, was caused by some love affair.

—Several of the persons arrested in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, for passing counterfeit money, have been set at liberty. And yet Rio Grande do Sul is said to be full of counterfeit notes!

—A São Paulo jury, on the 10th inst., unanimously absolved Guilherme Falcão for the murder of João Bressane three years ago. It was alleged that the crime was committed in self-defense.

—The intendente and municipal council of Rio Claro, São Paulo, have resolved to close up the newspaper *Rio Claro* and have issued their orders accordingly. But the editor declines to close and refers them to his constitutional privileges.

—Montevideo advices are to the effect that the reports are false which state that the federalists are gathering on the frontier for the invasion of Rio Grande do Sul. The principal federalist chiefs are on their estates engaged in their usual rural occupations.

—Now that yellow fever is decimating the town of Saracá, steps are taken to provide its people with a supply of potable water. The state treasury has advanced 162,398,964 toward new waterworks, which we trust will help to crush out the terrible epidemic now ravaging that town.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Sul wants to have all communication between Livramento and the Pranguan town of Rivera, just across the boundary line, suspended after 8 p.m. in order to check the alleged contraband traffic between the two places. The minister of finance, however, is not agreeable to the proposal.

—On the 5th inst. the isolated hospital at Sombria had 78 cases of yellow fever under treatment. During the day there were 13 admissions, 2 discharged and 7 deaths, leaving 65 under treatment at the end of the day. Outside 30 new cases and 9 deaths were reported. On the following day 11 new cases were admitted into the hospital, and 61 were reported from private houses, while there were four deaths in hospital and 10 outside.

—On January 12 there was a cowardly slaughter in São Paulo, some concealed cutthroats firing upon some noisy braver in the street who were making a manifestation before the residence of a political opponent. The affair was due to a long standing political quarrel. Last week the state government decided to investigate the affair, and yesterday the chief of police went to bid for that purpose. Two months delay in so serious a matter is hardly excusable.

—The police force at Ribeirão Preto should be at once removed to some other place and then subjected to rigorous discipline. They are making themselves insupportable where they are, and the police delegate says he has no moral force to control them. On the 5th inst., three of these soldiers, Dulce Gieseppe, João Baptista Mattos and Virgílio Antonio de Andrade, assaulted the Italian Pedro Gilada who was entering his own house and robbed him of 2,200 in currency and 16 sterling. Such police protectors are not wanted anywhere.

—The number of federal troops stationed at the present time in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is said to be 5,800, consisting of the following commands:—transportation corps, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 25th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd battalions of infantry; 2nd battalion of sappers and miners; 1st battalion of field artillery and 3rd and 4th regiments of siege artillery; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th regiments of cavalry. There is complaint of delay in the payment of these troops. The garnison of Livramento, for instance, has not, it is stated, received pay for three months.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—Some Sorocabana shareholders had a conference with the minister of finance on the 9th inst. in regard to reciprocal interests. Nothing definite was arranged.

—The fiscal engineer of the D. Theozet Christina railway reports that for the second half of the past year the traffic receipts were 69,472,180 and the expenditure 196,528,560, leaving a deficit of 127,056,380.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 254,700 to the Mogiana Co. for interest due in 1899. What interest for 1899 he paid? Is the respective amount included in the *Noticia's* account of the year's expenditure?

—The February traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometers), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

	1899	1900
Inward freight tons.	17,694	33,379
do since 1st Jan.	102,176	80,482
Outward freight "	20,125	13,703
do since 1st Jan.	46,411	31,053
Passengers carried.	97,199	78,774
do since 1st Jan.	206,616	156,793
Inter-station traffic, tons.	19,143	11,390

The decrease in freight and passenger traffic is very noticeable and indicates that trade in São Paulo is undergoing an acute crisis. The government's optimism must surely give way before these eloquent proofs of distress.

—The Arraquitana company has signed a contract with the Companhia Fluminense de São Paulo for the extension of its line toward Ribeirãozinho, two stations of which are to be opened by June next.

—The American method of loading and unloading railroad cars with corn-cob chutes, which is very light and bulky, is unique. The chute is blown into the car by compressed air, the force packing it solidly, while in unloading it is drawn out by suction, the process being automatic throughout.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 100,000 for real estate purchased for the Central railway and 172,715,593 for sundry supplies furnished to that road in December.

—These sums included in the *Noticia's* account of public expenditure for 1899? —The *Pais* hears that measures have been taken to reorganize the Sorocabana company and to provide capital for its projected extensions. Let us hope that the scheme also provides for the payment of the company's debts, so shamefully repudiated. Any reorganization which does not provide for this should be met with an immediate demand for liquidation.

—The *Pais* wants the government to extend the Central railway to the S. Francisco, in order to provide interior communication in case of war with a foreign power. Whenever a scheme like this is broached, the bugaboo of a foreign war is always held up to our horrified gaze. But there is no such war impending and Brazil has nothing to fear worse than her own invidiousness and extravagance.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 6th inst. complains sharply of the dilapidated condition of a passenger coach on the Petropolis line, the delay and dangerous transfer at the Iguaçu bridge, the unmonitored change of barcos on the preceding Saturday by which many regular pilgrims had to take a slower boat and did not arrive at Mont until about 6 p.m., and of the intention to put in recomputations. In reply the Lapolim management says the fiscalization of the Petropolis line does not belong to the state of Rio de Janeiro, but to the federal government, and also that the supervision of the *barca* service belongs to the captaincy of the port—of which, as the *Gazeta* says, is aside from the question. If the service is bad and the Petropolis residents complain, the management should remedy matters at once without waiting for an official intimation. The improvement we had hoped for in the management of this line seems to be still unrealized.

—Some idea of the value of the surplus derived from the Central railway last year may be obtained from our own experience. In October and November last we accepted two advertisements from the administração de that line, calling for tenders for furnishing coal for the current year. The accounts were presented and after some delay were passed, but up to the present moment we have been able to obtain nothing but empty promises for payment. We have kept no account of the number of times our collector has visited the Central offices, but they have been numerous enough to convince us that the administration has no intention to pay the account. We have been compelled, therefore, to advise the secretary that in future we will not accept any advertisement unless it is paid for in advance, as a small account against that concern is not worth the train fares and shoe leather expended in collecting it. At the end of the current month the account goes into *crédito* *findas*, where collection becomes still further delayed and rendered still more difficult. And on account, we may add, is only one among many.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—A Durban telegram of the 9th inst. states that cases of bubonic pest had occurred there on the str. "Kilburn" which had recently arrived from Argentina.

—A Paris telegram of the 9th says the L. & H. str. "Cuvier" had been wrecked at Las Chais. The disaster was caused by a collision with an unknown steamer.

—A Bahia telegram of the 10th says that the first engineer of the L. & H. str. "Miskelene," William Alexander Montgomery, died on shipboard on the 7th inst. and was buried at sea.

—The director-general of public health has been advised by various steamship companies that they propose to suspend calling at Santos because of the existence of yellow fever in that port.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 6th says that passengers from Buenos Aires after enlisting five days quarantine at Flores island could not proceed to Rio de Janeiro because Dr. Nuno de Andrade is imposing 20 days quarantine.

—The department of industry is inviting tenders for the river navigation service between Montevideo and Cuyabá, Mato Grosso. Two trips a month are required. The proposals must be in up to 15th May next. The contract will be for five years, the subsidy 22,500 per month trip or 45,000 per month, and the contractor must deposit 20,000 as a guarantee for the faithful execution of his contract.

—Our readers will note, with surprise, that the number of foreign sailing vessels in this port is now reduced to seven. There was a time—and not so very long ago—when the list filled from half to two-thirds of a column in this paper, but that time has gone by. Of 10 or 12 steam has been steadily driving out the sailing vessels, but this accounts for only a part of the decrease. Commercial stagnation and financial depression will account for the rest.

—The steampship "Herschel," from Santos, loaded with coffee, was detained at Quarantine yesterday, as Edgar Harbly, the second engineer, died on January 30 and was buried at sea. Capt. Fransen, master of the vessel, reported the cause of death as bilious fever. *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Feb. 17.

—The Royal Mail steamer "Danube" left Rio on the 7th inst. with the following passengers for Europe: Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Oliveira Coutinho, Dr. J. Carlos Rodrigues, Messrs. J. S. Rocha, J. P. Costeira, P. Collazo y Alendro, J. J. Gonçalves Meleiros, wife, 2 children and servant, W. Ryan, Alberto N. Sá, E. J. C. Simões e Souza and wife, José J. C. Simões and 2 brothers, J. A. Tanciro and wife, A. B. Ballo, V. Ribeiro Rodrigues, J. R. Pacheco, Peter Trewin and H. E. Jones.

—The municipal government of Patá is again inviting tenders for a semi-monthly steamship service between Patá and the River Plate for the purpose of supplying that market with fresh beef. As the steamship company is also the fresh beef contractor, who must furnish 105,000 kilos of dressed beef every fortnight at a maximum of 450 reis per kilo, subject to diverse penalties, it is, and is inferred a contract for only two years, we are inclined to believe that the proposals will be numerous. The municipality will probably find it necessary to offer her 10 terms.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 7th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Magdalena" from Europe, Pernambuco and Bahia were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de S. and Mrs. and Mrs. Pheonip G. Mattos, Fides Innocencio M. C. Leoni and Carmelo Pastor, Dr. Luigi Z. Cavazzoni, Messrs. Fred. T. Parker, J. W. Applin, Antonio I. Ferreira Cavallini, A. Vasconcellos, Julius Hartmann, Wm. Madison, Wm. J. Johnson, Gustavo Massow, Joaquim Costa, A. Agostinho, Christian Enler, Joseph Maxwell, son, daughter and servant, Hugo Bussinat, C. Aragão, Edmundo Pribe, Bibiano P. Campos, Ernesto C. Costa, T. Liviganti and 9 third-class.

## LOCAL NOTES

—It is reported that the chief of police has tendered his resignation.

—The police authorities are accused of illegally entering and searching houses.

—The police and post-office authorities are accused of tampering with the mails.

—The new Chilean minister to Brazil, Dr. Joaquim Góñez, is expected to arrive here to-day on the "Algarina."

—On Friday last occurred the death of Senator Esteves Junior, of Santa Catarina, one of the extreme members of the Florianian faction.

—The *Páiz* makes a violent attack on the monarchists, whom it accuses of plotting. But it says nothing in regard to the alleged Jacobin plot.

—Some of the politicians of the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro are endeavoring to implicate his political adversaries in one of the alleged plots.

—With the treasury, the police, the army and the navy at its disposal, the government should not find it necessary to resort to illegal measures in order to defend itself.

—A Russian telegram of the 12th inst. says that there have been cases of cholera first in that city since the first appearance of the disease, of which 49 have been fatal.

—Like the *Jornal da Brazil*, the *Imprensa* severely criticizes the arbitrary and illegal arrest of civilians. And it complains of the prevalence of espionage at the present time.

—Before assailing the monarchists as conspirators the *Páiz* would be well to wait until it shall have been ascertained whether there was really a plot and, if there was, who was engaged in it.

—Senator Generoso Ponce is expected to arrive shortly from Mato Grosso. He is said to bring documents showing the uselessness of the chain of Martinho's pretensions to have carried the elections in that state.

—The courts have rendered a favorable verdict in Dr. Hilário de Góñez's suit against the government for his salary and the restoration of his professorship in the medical school, of which he was deprived by the government of Floriano Peixoto.

—The heat of the last few days, supplemented with a general collapse of all the best efforts of our good friend, Donk Lavandera, makes us yearn for darky arguments here in Brazil. A Khark-Mother Hubbard would be just the thing for this weather.

—The government should pray to be delivered from its self-assured friends. The silly and obviously false assertions with which the latter pretend to defend it are an insult to the understanding of an intelligent public, and, instead of winning favor, excite irritation and contempt.

—In a dispute over the last congressional elections at a recent sitting of the municipal council there was a stormy exchange of insults among the aldermen. This is a prelude to what we may expect when the candidates meet in May and attempt to settle their conflicting claims to seats in congress.

—Who is the celebrated explorer Sir John Stanley that the Hives Agency is telling us about? If it is the widely known African explorer and advertiser H. M. Stanley, then his opinion on the relations between France and Great Britain are hardly worth quoting. But if it is someone else, then we reserve our opinion.

—Undeterred by the remembrance of the just execution which it incurred by its conduct in 1893 and 1894, the *Páiz* is once more engaged in its old work of arousing ignoble, intolerant and atrocious passions.

—The suspension of currency-burning and the transaction with the Banco da República may possibly have in connection with the alleged discovery of a political plot, whose opportune appearance in the nick of time for withdrawing public attention from those two events may merely constitute a remarkable coincidence.

—A report was current in Buenos Aires on the 6th that President Campos Sales had given up his projected visit to that city because of the internal (perhaps this is a typographical error in this word, an (being intended) politics of Brazil. We have heard of no such decision up here, but there are odds up that he will not go.

—We have received receipts from the *Daily Mail* Publishing Co. for £2 contributed to the Kipling Bazaar Fund by Mr. Watney, which sum represents his remuneration for sending telegrams to Rio during the month ending 15th January, and for £20 contributed by Mr. A. J. Lammont for publishing the said telegrams during the same month.

—It is impossible to predict with any certainty the result of the events now occurring around us. There is, however, one possible calamity which conservative men of all classes should strenuously endeavor to avert, and that is the revival of the anarchy and terror with which a tyrannical and sanguinary dictatorship overwhelmed the country in 1893 and 1894.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* has recently published some extracts from an eloquent and patriotic speech made by Minister Epitácio Pessoa in 1893 in opposition to the tyranny of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The quotations are very appropriate at the present time and we trust that the minister will not claim that his place in the cabinet gives him the right to renege.

—We understand that Mr. A. H. Thomson, formerly accountant here and subsequently manager in Santos, will become acting manager of the London and River Plate Bank in this city, until other dispositions are made by the London office. Mr. Thomson is well known in business circles here and enjoys the full confidence of the public as well as of the London board.

—The supreme council of the court of appeals has postponed to the 16th inst. the hearing of Engineer Francisco de Góes' application for habeas corpus. The prisoner's counsel protested against a delay that subjects his client to 24 days' illegal imprisonment. And indeed it seems to us, we regret to say, that the court displayed a culpable lack of concern for personal liberty.

—Among the new London papers, one of the best edited and most deserving of success is the *Morning Leader*. Its steady growth, as shown both in its popularity and in its enlarged pages, is a good augury for the future. It is not sensational, it is not retained to promote private schemes, and its conduct is not regulated by prejudice and rancor, as is the case with many London journals.

—We are in receipt of the Christmas number of *The Manila Freeman*, which our old friend Rev. J. R. Rodgers thoughtfully mailed to us over two months ago. It comes to us dressed in a beautiful crimson top cover decorated with pictures characteristic of the Philippines. The local printing is not so well done, but there is no lack of confidence in the future of that distant country under American direction.

—We should be very much pleased to see a full account of the government's transactions with the Banco da República, showing the loss which the taxpayers have sustained from those transactions which remind us very much of the story of *Hans in Luck*. Hans, our readers will remember, began with a lump of gold as large as his head, which by a series of brilliant transactions, like those of the government with the bank, he succeeded in reducing to zero, thanking his stars that he was at last relieved of the responsibility of taking care of his property.

—A telegram from Cherbourg of the 6th announces the death there on the preceding day, at the age of 74 years, of the French astronomer Emmanuel Liots, for many years director of the Observatoire Astronomique of Rio de Janeiro. He enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor and played an important rôle in Brazil for many years. He was a writer and controversialist of note in his day and wrote several important books, but we do not know that his scientific works have won more than passing notice among his contemporaries. Perhaps one of the best known was his *France, Climat et Géologie du Brésil*. He returned to Cherbourg in 1881.

—Among the arrivals here on the 7th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Magdalena" was Mr. J. W. Applin, who comes to assume the post made vacant by the resignation of Mr. E. P. de Siqueira for some years manager of the British Bank of South America here and in Santos. Mr. de Siqueira is leaving the British Bank for the Brasilische Bank für Deutschland, and will soon leave us to take up his residence in some other part of Brazil. During their residence here Mr. and Mrs. de Siqueira have made a host of friends, who will deeply regret their departure, and who will always look for some turn in the wheel of fortune to bring them back again. Mr. Applin, who now assumes the management of the British Bank, is already known to many, and is receiving a cordial welcome to Rio de Janeiro.

—The police report on the supposed malicious conduct of officers and sergeants of the police brigade and on the alleged discovery of one or more political plots has not yet been made public. Some of the journals have published what purports to be an incomplete disclosure of the facts elicited; but in some instances persons on whom statements have been attributed (notably Councilor José Alfredo) have denied having made such statements.

—A São Paulo correspondent sends us the following war news gem, which is worthy of preservation:

"Paris, 2.—A telegram to the *Temps*, of this capital, from South Africa, says that the true reason for General Cronje's capitulation is found in the fact that when the ransoming increased the infants, children of officers and soldiers, which were present in the camp, began to cry, which impelled the Boer chiefs to go to General Cronje and declare that they could not keep up the fight and that he should therefore capitulate. In view of this General Cronje yielded without reluctance."

—Among the arrests made last week was that of Councilor João Alfredo on Friday last. It would seem that a certain Lieut. Costa Mendes has been trying to conspire and has imposed his schemes on various persons, as well as publishing them at the cities. Councilor João Alfredo is said to have deposed that he heard this man explain his plan, but spoke against it, being convinced of the failure of any such scheme. And well he might be! The average conspirator hatches his terrible plan in some secret place, and then hurries to an Ovidor café and tells all about it to a crowd of admiring listeners. To call him a conspirator is to treat a force far too seriously.

—It is a curious circumstance that unscrupulous men inevitably take advantage of every period of disorder to punish their enemies. During the naval revolt many a citizen was imprisoned simply because some private enemy denounced him as a conspirator. And even now, the same malignant spirit prevails, and the newspapers, covered in trying to annoy and injure those whom he dislikes by false insinuations and accusations. We hear, even, that the editor of this paper has been denounced as a monarchist conspirator, and that too by a man who was himself, not so very long ago, a victim of the same false and malevolent treatment. All we have to say to such an accusation is that we would not touch a conspiracy in Brazil, monarchist or otherwise, with a five mile kite string. We have everything to lose and absolutely nothing to gain in such theatrical affairs.

—Smith's question interviewed by the correspondent of a foreign journal.—Is it true, Mr. Smith, asked the correspondent, that you have just had a plot in this country?—It is true, answered Smith, that we have just had three plots in this country.—What, one right after the other?—No, all three at once. We have been conjuring the verb "conspire" in every number and person. I conspire; thou conspirest; he, she, it conspires. The anti-Jacobins were conspiring, the Jacobins were conspiring and the government, which, in spite of the fishy appellation irreverently applied to itself, is neither fish nor flesh, was also conspiring. The three plots, then, were entangled, and their machinery was thereby clogged. A deadlock ensued and the denouement was postponed a *pádua de muitas famílias*.

—During the last few days police authorities have been requiring citizens, some of whom have taken a prominent part in public life, to appear before them for the purpose of answering questions propounded by the said authorities. One of the citizens that received orders to appear at the central police station was Councilor Andrade Figueira, a gentleman well known for services rendered to his country and for the stainless integrity of his character. Sitting a much needed example of civic courage, the Councilor refused to obey an order which he considered illegal and impertinent. For several days his house was surrounded by a large force of detectives and uniformed policemen, and it was finally resolved on Sunday to take him to the police station by force. In the execution of this resolution the Councilor and several of his relatives and friends who, fearing that his fate would be similar to that of Col. Gentil de Castro, attempted to defend him, were wounded with bludgeons. His daughter, D. Luiza, wife of Col. Trompowsky, courageously refused to abandon him and, in spite of the opposition of the police force, insisted on accompanying him. On his arrival at the police station Councilor Andrade Figueira refused to answer any questions and to sign a document handed to him for his signature. He was finally permitted to return to his residence, where he was welcomed by a large circle of friends and neighbors with a cordial display of appreciation of his exemplary fortitude. The Councilor is 66 years of age and for a long time has suffered from beriberi.

## BIRTH.

At the Pharol, Barra, Bahia, on the 6th inst., the wife of Charles Francis Sivary, of a son.

## MARRIED.

WENN-JONES.—On February 24th, at the English Church, Bahia, by the Rev. Wm. E. Macray, M. A., British Chaplain at Pernambuco, CLARENCE JAMES, fourth son of the late Rear-Admiral John Whitmarsh Webb, R. N., to ALICE MARION, younger daughter of the late Charles Jones of Bahia. No cards.

## BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

We have been requested by the secretary of the above institution to publish the following: At a meeting of the Committee held recently, it was decided, with a view to facilitate the circulation of magazines among subscribers resident on the other side of the bay, to open on 1st May next a depot of the Library at Messrs. Crasby & Co., where the Librarian's son will be an duty from 1.00 to 5.30 p.m. on working days. Although the new arrangement is made chiefly in the interests of subscribers as above mentioned, any subscriber may avail himself of it as he sees fit. For the present, magazines only will be exchanged, but it is hoped to extend the facility to books, and the Committee invite suggestions as to the improvement and extension of the plan. The following are the rules to which the committee request the strictest observance:

I.—Any subscriber wishing to take out a magazine must enter the title of same in the Book provided for that purpose and sign his application. If available, it will be sent down from the Library next day, if not, as soon as it returns from circulation.

II.—Magazines which are duplicated can be taken at once on being entered in the Book and signed for, that if in previous registration has been entered for them.

III.—Magazines of which there are only single copies must return to the Library before re-issue. If no prior application has been made at the Library, they can, if required, be returned to Messrs. Crasby & Co. on the following day.

IV.—No magazine shall be kept at the disposal of a subscriber for more than one day. If not claimed within that period, it shall return to the Library and the order be considered cancelled.

V.—Subscribers can only apply for one magazine at a time.

The following is the list of those magazines it is intended to duplicate: 1) *Chambers*, 2) *Shant*, 3) *Windsor*, 4) *Penny*, 5) *Hornet*, 6) *English Illustrated*, 7) *Corrill*, 8) *Harp*.

We are further informed that the Committee possess by extra-copies of *Smith's History of Brazil*, which they offer for sale.

The new departure seems to be a good one, as a very large percentage of our young men reside on the opposite side of the bay, and it is inconvenient for them to come up to Rio to purchase books and magazines. Of course a considerable number of new subscribers will be secured, but the extra expense, but there should be no difficulty in obtaining them. The Library feels much obliged and generous support, and we feel sure it will be cheerfully given.

## FRANKS. VOULE.

We have the painful duty of recording the death on the 9th inst., after a brief illness of less than ten days, of Mr. Frank Scherard Voyle, sub-manager and acting manager of the London and River Plate Bank, of this city. Mr. Voyle went home on Wednesday slightly indisposed, but was feeling much better on the following day and at 2 a.m. on Friday morning was apparently progressing favorably. Dangerous symptoms appeared a little later on, and at 6 a.m. he died.

In saying that Mr. Frank Voyle was one of the most popular men of the British colony in this city, and that he was highly respected and esteemed in business circles, we are doing no more than to repeat what is on every man's lips. He took always a willing and active part in every undertaking connected with the British colony, and especially so with cricket and other outdoor sports. And in business he was invariably courteous and considerate. He came out to join in the staff of the London and River Plate Bank in 1881, though we believe he had resided here previous to that time. He was only 31 years of age, and had every reason to look forward to a long and brilliant career. And to make his untimely death seem all the sadder, he was looking forward to a visit home at an early day. His burial at the Gethse on Friday evening was attended by a large number of personal friends and business associates, who went out to the cemetery in a heavy rain to pay their last respects to one whose memory will long be treasured in our little colony.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The auction of the Lloyd Brasileiro Co. has been postponed to the 17th prox.

—The minister of war proposes to try again to sell the old iron, guns, etc., in his department, and tenders will be invited to that end.

—During the month of February the deposits at the Caixa Economica (government savings bank) amounted to 2,122,885, and the withdrawals to 1,985,468, showing a surplus of deposits of 137,417.

—The minister of finance, having refused to grant permission for the German bank to open a branch in Porto Alegre for a longer period than four years, the bank has accepted the condition, and the permission was conceded on the 10th inst.

—At a meeting of merchants in São Paulo on the 10th inst. it was resolved to support the action of the Porto Alegre merchants' exchange, and to telegraph to the President asking for the suspension of the consumption tax regulations until the meeting of congress.



[illegible]



## SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the receipts of coffee at that port during February, aggregated 21,165 bags, against 32,834 bags last year and 310,273 bags in 1928. Since 1st July last the receipts aggregated 5,188,798 bags, against 4,325,348 bags in the preceding year and 5,129,822 bags in 1929-30.

The exports of coffee during February were as follows, in bags of 60 kilos:

NAMES OF EXPORTERS	BAGS	DESTINATION	BAGS
Nannini, Gepp & Co.	86,592	New York	95,811
Theodor Wille & Co.	48,735	Hamburg	38,819
J. Johnston & Co.	12,260	Trieste	36,058
Arbuckle Brothers	17,500	Rotterdam	36,058
Zerrenner, Bulow & Co.	16,830	Antwerp	16,975
J. W. Deane & Co.	14,860	Chennai	16,960
Hard, Rand & Co.	9,000	Genoa	17,140
Auguste Leub & Co.	6,500	New Orleans	7,065
Krische & Co.	6,000	Marseilles	6,510
Rose & Knowles	5,750	Genoa	5,230
Henry Wollie & Co.	3,750	Glasgow	3,980
Karl Valis & Co.	2,000	Bremen	2,220
Nossack & Co.	1,245	Pinné	1,300
Schmidt & Trost	500	Vienna	1,000
Holworthy, Ellis & Co.	500	Verde	500
A. Trommel & Co.	425	Lisbon	430
Bundry	247	Copenhagen	250
		Lieken	635
		Barcelon	635
		Naples	610
		Constantine	610
	215,091		215,091

Monthly bulletin of the Santos coffee market during February, with daily receipts, sales, loss, shipment and exchange.

Feb. 1930	RECEIPTS		Sales	Base	Shipments	Exch. on hand
	1930	1929				
1	10,714	6,931	15,000	9,200	7,116	
2	8,409	16,652	15,000	9,490	7,136	
3	26,129	20,000	9,600	3,800	2,732	
4	6,172	23,335	15,000	9,600	3,800	
5	8,061	18,220	20,000	9,600	3,800	
6	9,653	15,778	25,000	9,200	7,136	
7	11,092	14,000	25,000	9,200	7,136	
8	15,100	17,244	15,000	9,200	7,136	
9	9,900	17,244	15,000	9,200	7,136	
10	12,235	17,244	15,000	9,200	7,136	
11	15,117	13,559	15,000	9,200	7,136	
12	16,534	15,000	15,000	9,200	7,136	
13	15,248	15,305	15,000	9,200	7,136	
14	8,195	14,574	15,000	9,200	7,136	
15	7,015	8,244	15,000	9,200	7,136	
16	15,740	15,740	15,000	9,200	7,136	
17	12,573	10,000	9,600	3,800	2,732	
18	6,180	14,127	15,000	9,200	7,136	
19	9,486	8,092	15,000	9,200	7,136	
20	8,515	9,284	15,000	9,200	7,136	
21	8,019	10,879	15,000	9,200	7,136	
22	14,706	14,706	15,000	9,200	7,136	
23	8,002	15,000	15,000	9,200	7,136	
24	5,016	13,460	8,000	9,200	7,136	
25	6,436	13,293	8,000	9,200	7,136	
26	121,165	322,854	115,000		113,041	

## Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 2600 barrels ex Capri from New York. The market routine quiet and dull. Quotations are the following:

Trieste	Richmond 1st	do 2nd	Baltimore 1st	do 2nd	Western and Interior	River Plate	Local Mills
—	—	—	34,000-35,000	—	31,000-32,000	31,000-32,000	34,000-35,000

Codfish.—The receipts were nil. Broker's prices are unchanged. The stock in first hands was estimated of 7,000 tons of Gaspé, 1,500 of Halifax and 500 cases of Norwegian—a total of 9,000 packages. Importers quote from 55,000 to 65,000 for Gaspé, 55,000 to 60,000 for Halifax and 75,000 to 80,000 for Norwegian.

Lard.—The Capri brought 2,000 barrels from New York. We quote 860 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Rice.—No receipts. Broker's quote from 21,500 to 22,500 per bag wholesale.

White Pine. There were no arrivals and no sales during the week.

Pitch Pine.

Spruce Pine.

Swedish Pine.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. Prices nominal.

Rosin.—There were no receipts. Market unchanged.

Turpentine.—The Capri arrived with 700 cases and 8 barrels from New York. The prices continue nominal.

Cement.—No arrivals. There were no changes in prices.

Indian Corn.—No receipts and no changes in the market.

Bran.—Arrivals were nil. Broker's prices are unchanged.

Hay.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Coal.—The only vessel arrived with coal last week, was the *Hesperia* with 2,500 tons from Cardiff.

Rum.—The arrivals continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shown below:

Pernambuco and Macaé	215,000-220,000
Bahia and Aracajá	210,000-215,000
Campos	210,000-215,000
Angra and Paraty	210,000-215,000
Paraty	210,000-215,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.	350,000-360,000
ditto 40 deg.	400,000-410,000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 7.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. l/c. *Josephine*; 570 tons; McClean; coffee.

## FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. —50 cents and 5% prime per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP. —5 shillings and 4% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG. —5 shillings and 4% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL. —5 shillings and 4% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN. —37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. —40 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX. —40 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE. —35 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

FISHERY. —45 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON. —30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON. —30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN. —30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PORT NATAL. —30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

EAST LINDIN. —30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

DELAGRA HAV. —30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTREAL. —30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

B. AIRS. —30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. *Les Andes*; 2,125 bags of coffee.NEW ORLEANS.—Fr. str. *Parahyba*; 2,150 do do.RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. *Brasil*; 2,500 do do.CAPE DE GOOD HOPE.—Fr. str. *Magdalen* and *La Plata*; 1,700 do do.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 13th, 1930.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONTINUATION
<i>Rio de Janeiro</i>				
sp. <i>Montevideo</i>	149	Jan. 1	Pernambuco	To order.
sp. <i>Muralto</i>	149	Feb. 6	Pernambuco	To order.
sp. <i>Kings County</i>	209	7	Pernambuco	To order.
sp. <i>Dalhousie</i>	209	21	do	To order.
sp. <i>St. Croix</i>	65	25	Savannah	To order.
sp. <i>Ellerslie</i>	134	27	Pernambuco	To order.
sp. <i>Levens</i>	135	27	R. L. Braz.	To order.

## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

NAME	NAME	FROM	CONTINUED TO
Mar.			
6	Danube	River Plate 6 d.	C. J. Canaly
7	Magdalena	Santos 19 d.	Gimelli & Co
7	Preda	Montevideo 8 d.	Gimelli & Co
8	Argentin	Santos 19 d.	E. Johnston & Co
8	Capri	New York 10 d.	E. Johnston & Co
9	Rigusa	Santos 20 d.	E. Johnston & Co
9	Weybridge	Cardiff 26 d.	Wilson Sons & Co
11	Brasil	Bordeaux 18 d.	S. Montoux
11	S. Galardo	Genoa 22 d.	W. Campos

## Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Mar.			
5	As i huta	River Plate	Sundries
6	Beaura	Santos	In transit
6	Heinburg	Santos	do
7	La Roche da Costa & Co.	Southampton	Sundries
7	Magdalena	River Plate	do
7	Ribe	Buenos Aires	do
7	Santos	Buenos Aires	do
7	St. Andrew	Baltimore	do
8	Tagis	Paraguay	do
8	Humburg	Paraguay	do
11	Cyprian Prince	New York	Sundries
11	Carlbrook	Buenos Aires	Ballast

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

We are indebted to Messrs. Pusinelli, Prusse & Co. for the following table of Rubber Exports in kilograms from Pará and Manaus, for the year 1899.

Exporters	TO EUROPE				TO UNITED STATES				Stock on 30th December 1909	Grand Total			
	Fine	Entre-hne	Ser-namby	Cauchó	Total	Fine	Entre-hne	Ser-namby			Cauchó	Total	
Pusinelli, Pilase & Co.	1,847,593	210,913	408,000	278,664	2,835,170	1,742,688	354,003	1,124,566	232,566	3,452,768	6,317,936	14,000	6,457,936
Antelberg H. Alden.	379,110	35,700	328,670	55,980	730,430	3,288,495	359,007	99,128	101,334	3,874,004	4,011,304	97,000	4,709,304
Frank da Costa & Co.	798,461	115,028	90,714	1,820,231	802,213	1,265,934	875,066	175,957	1,683,130	3,503,284	67,000	3,570,284	
The Sears Para Rubber Co.	779,530	120,295	209,360	103,710	1,112,795	1,454,314	240,607	537,364	93,188	2,305,773	72,000	2,377,773	
Ruil. Zietz.	283,755	60,165	75,455	88,318	512,633	30,795	56,537	40,720	41,540	1,014,568	78,000	1,092,568	
Witt & Co.	296,634	52,418	177,353	413,431	930,329	6,025	9,055	12,228	30,911	930,912	45,000	1,015,912	
Marius & Levy	110,432	13,291	57,800	115,150	21,060	124,444	139,101	319,101	319,101	809,641	10,000	819,641	
Denis Cronin & Co.	312,480	30,750	42,273	10,644	419,147	33,770	4,320	5,880	6,927	470,033	8,000	478,033	
Mello & Co.	248,010	61,415	56,698	4,312	370,295	541	195	735	371,001	30,000	401,001		
R. Sitarex & Co.	186,597	36,611	61,179	20,180	318,575	1,070	3,840	3,850	42,431	22,218	3,851	6,000	34,511
J. H. Andress (successors).	435,753	3,597	25,061	132,597	258,531	122,950	20,742	47,982	37,712	212,431	21,000	233,431	
Lajeunesse & Co.	111,010	23,800	32,654	937	168,347	17,349	3,230	2,942	11,911	38,453	20,824	4,000	207,824
B. A. Athines & Co.	126,672	28,029	44,777	7,281	201,180	6,350	9,950	1,000	1,000	20,000	20,000		40,000
Rath Polack & Co.	63,930	8,100	7,800	—	79,730	61,890	8,330	35,635	—	105,535	18,585		124,120
Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co.	49,785	16,168	13,066	1,050	84,839	56,154	8,658	13,807	2,227	51,723	166,112	32,000	195,112
T. J. Schill & Sobrinhos.	93,860	20,570	32,277	2,060	148,767	—	—	—	—	148,767	7,000	155,767	
Velho, Silen & Co.	60,300	2,270	45,056	—	143,716	—	—	—	—	143,716	—	—	143,716
La de Freitas & Co.	68,087	11,353	13,850	—	93,290	23,840	6,290	5,740	—	123,150	—	—	123,150
Kathack & Co.	14,085	9,151	19,540	1,282	74,061	—	—	—	—	74,061	—	—	74,061
Pires Teixeira & Co.	41,280	6,290	25,250	—	72,820	46,058	1,240	27,042	—	74,900	—	—	74,900
Comptoir Colonial Français.	37,352	4,041	6,221	1,401	49,016	—	—	—	—	49,016	—	—	49,016
A. F. Monteiro da Silva.	26,840	5,050	9,116	—	41,006	—	—	—	—	41,006	—	—	41,006
Periera Junior & Co.	8,320	2,520	7,330	—	18,170	15,724	1,700	5,478	—	22,902	—	—	22,902
F. Montille & Hermano.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A. Beruade & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry small shippers.	93,434	15,241	33,581	3,925	146,261	80,320	16,584	14,965	5,812	118,012	26,825	—	144,837
From liquors direct.	278,445	36,212	317,224	—	89,476	—	—	—	—	89,476	—	—	89,476
Stock in first hands.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	6,416,647	1,030,439	3,247,043	1,858,572	11,551,691	7,553,405	1,319,349	4,024,710	951,554	13,878,315	25,430,000	501,000	26,331,000

## Vessels Afloat &amp; Chartered for Rio

<i>Any</i>	Baltimore
------------	-----------

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 12th.

## CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

## FRANCISKANER BRÄU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 &amp; 144

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

Franziskaner Bräu (dark)

Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shops),  
automats and bottled.

Makes a specialty of picking in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORG MASCHKE &amp; Co.

PROPRIETORS

TEUTONIA BEER, MENDES

Agency: — RUA DA QUITANDA, No. 39

PRICES:

In bottles from 1 to 3 doz... 10\$000  
" " " 4 " 9 " 9\$600  
" " " 10 " 19 " 9\$000  
" " " 20 upwards... 8\$400

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79, Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.

S. Paulo

## "CASA AMERICANA"

Is the place to buy,  
School Furniture and Supplies,  
American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood),  
Oil Stoves for Cooking and HeatingBicycles,  
Bicycle Sundries,  
We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil.  
All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.American and English Novels,  
Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes,  
Heinz Pickles, Libby's canned meats.

We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

Agency for The Rio News.

C. F. HAMMETT &amp; Co.

13 RUA DA QUITANDA,  
SÃO PAULO.

HYDROGEN DYOXIDE

POSSESSES EVERY CLEANSING PROPERTY

For sale at the

CASA AMERICANA

SÃO PAULO

Rio Agents: Messrs. Crashey &amp; Co.

385 Rua do Ouvidor

The CASA AMERICANA also carries a stock of Canned Meats of a very high quality, Lunch Baskets, Mince Meats, Brawn, Corned Beef, Chipped Beef, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

## LION &amp; Co.

SANTOS 41- SÃO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF

Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,  
Wrought Iron Tubes,  
Portland Cement,  
Lubricating Oils,  
Plows and Agricultural  
Implements,  
Sanitary goods.Sole agents for the State of São Paulo  
"COLUMBIA" Bicycles  
Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U. S. A.Representatives for the States  
of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro  
"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"  
Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION &amp; Co.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,300\$	378,763,200\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	87\$000— 97\$500
60,000,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	960 000—
119,600	119,600	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	1,000 000—1,005 000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Bonds, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 3,500 000
61,885,000	22,055,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,800 000
169,554,000	18,550,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,835 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,800 000
13,193,000	13,193,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200	— 700 000
65,000,000	45,522,000	idem 6%.....	1,000	— 850 000
5,000,000	4,533,200	of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	Fr. 500	—
600,000	000,000	idem 5%.....	Fr. 500	—
10,000,000	27,855,400	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	Fr. 500	416 000—
25,000,000	—	do do 6 1/2% (1899).....	1,000	—
2,300,000	—	of Parahybi, 6%.....	1,000	920 000—
520,000	514,800	of Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000	166 500— 167 000
400,000	400,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	200	—
		do do São Paulo, 7%.....	100	—
		do do Petropolis, 7%.....	200	— 170 000
		do do Alein Parahybi, 7%.....	200	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	10,000	91,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1900	21\$500— 21\$500
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Comercio.....	200	3,140,000	6\$000, ditto 1900	— 204 000
20,000	20,000	20,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	80	2\$100, ditto 1900	— 70 000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brazil.....	200	1,615,009	4\$000, Aug. 1897	15 000— 17 000
10,000,000	50,000	77,255 1/2	200	Credito Movel.....	200	1,760,000	2\$000, Jan. 1896	3 000— 5 000
5,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	803,079	12 1/2% ditto 1897	1 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	140,000	Jan. 1900	75 000— 80 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos.....	50	71,026	3\$000, ditto 1900	35 000—
5,000,000	500,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	100	290,317	4\$000, July 1899	35 000—
9,158,300	18,316	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	608,134	6\$000, July 1900	111 000— 112 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	230,000	10\$000, ditto 1900	— 100 100
101,553,600	507,168	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,480,079	6\$000, ditto 1900	100 000— 101 000
25,000,000	—	50,000	200	Rio de Janeiro.....	200	391,700	6\$000, ditto 1900	110 000— 121 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,593,534	6\$000, ditto 1900	252 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	100	2,185,336	6\$000, ditto 1900	126 000— 132 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12\$500, ditto 1900	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	308,550	10 1/2% ditto 1900	190 000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,097	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,141,521	8 1/2% ditto 1899	100 000— 130 000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	ditto	12 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	100,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	22 000—
20,000,000	20,000	all	200	Ateneu de Santos.....	200	800,000	8\$000, ditto 1900	130 000— 139 000
10,584,610	25,000	all	200	S. Paulo.....	200	695,000	7\$500, Jan. 1895	—
		all	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina.....	100\$	36,672\$	2\$000 Feb. 1900	111\$000—
3,000,000\$	300,000	all	100	Minha e S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	—	—	28 500— 30\$000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Nacahé e Campos.....	200	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	100	—	—	—
52,000,000	310,000	33,545	200	do 2nd series.....	100	2,901,459	Int. Sept. 93	—
—	—	206,475	200	Oeste de Minas.....	75	—	—	4 150— 5 000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do.....	20	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo.....	80	—	Int. Jan. 97	—
1,600,000	8,000	5,100	200	União Sorocabana-Itapua.....	200	1,463,242	6 1/2% June, 92	— 25 000
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	União Valenciana.....	40	45,710	6\$500, Feb. 86	— 100 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	583,318	Int. Jan. 92	1 500— 2 000
		all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	55	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,000,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carrioca.....	100\$	168,732	—	— 80\$000
6,000,000	60,000	all	100	Corcovado.....	200	6,671	1\$500, July 91	155\$000—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	200	59,174\$	3 000, Jan. 1900	— 210 000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Jardim Botânico.....	200	—	5 000, ditto 99	150 000— 160 000
19,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	Christóvão.....	200	105,896\$	8 000, July 91	167 000— 171 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Vila Isabel.....	200	35,400	4 000, Feb. 1900	100 000—
500,000	5,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	— 200\$000
25,000,000	100,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	5 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	300\$000
675,400	2,500	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	56,598	10 000, Feb. 1900	—
1,600,000	8,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	1,122,086\$	10\$000— Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,979	7 000— Aug. 92	30 000— 201\$000
500,000	5,000	all	200	Botafogo (máquina).....	200	55,142	— Feb. 1900	— 210 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	130,000	— Jan. 1900	150 000— 155 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Carrioca.....	200	54,264	— ditto 1900	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	214,602	10 000— ditto 1900	185 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	189,257	— Feb. 1900	— 185 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	200,000	20 000— Jan. 1900	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana.....	200	82,356	12 000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	25,477	12 000— Feb. 1900	180 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magnética.....	200	141,143	25 000— Jan. 1900	210 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	141,143	— ditto 1900	170 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Petropolis.....	200	31,693	5 000— Mar. 96	— 140 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	63,889	12 000— Jan. 1900	205 000—
450,000	4,500	all	100	Rink (Woolens).....	200	—	—	—
250,000	2,500	all	100	S. Felix.....	200	17,639	4 000— Jan. 1900	30 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João.....	100	35,345	— ditto 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	58,266	— ditto 99	— 150 000
5,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,314,833	17 1/2%—Aug. 99	170 000— 180 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
5,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,684\$	1\$000, July 97	— 5\$000
3,000,000	9,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	200	300,000	25 000, Jan. 1900	— 410 000
1,000,000	3,000	7,735	200	Bonanza.....	30	15,884	1 000, ditto 99	— 8 000
4,000,000	12,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade.....	23	200,000	3 000, ditto 1900	37\$000—
2,500,000	7,500	all	1,000	Garantia.....	100	306,274	7 000, ditto 98	25 000—
2,000,000	6,000	all	100	Gerador.....	200	320,000	— ditto 1900	14\$500—
1,000,000	3,000	all	100	Indemnidade.....	200	400,000	1 000, ditto 1900	40 000—
2,500,000	7,500	all	200	Previdente.....	20	40,000	1 000, ditto 1900	16 000— 20 000
2,000,000	6,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	20	131,833	3 000, ditto 1900	52 000— 58 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vinção Fluminense.....	200\$	42,374\$	4 000, July 91	—
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Telerail Moreau.....	200	—	1 500, Jan. 99	10\$000— 15\$000
200,000	6,000	all	200	Carriagem Fluminense.....	200	55,000	6 000, ditto 99	130\$000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeta (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 95	—
20,000,000	300,000	all	100	Doca de Santos.....	200	—	—	306 000—
25,000,000	250,000	250,000	100	Meinh	200	—	Jan. 99	—
50,000,000	300,000	all	150	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200	5,995,142	8 000, ditto 92	15 000— 15 500
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	2,486,742	18/10, Sept. 91	— 1 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	O Paiz (newspaper).....	200	31 254	18/10, Sept. 91	— 1 000
2,500,000	57,000	all	30	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	200	43 577	Feb. 95	—
1,000,000	15,000	all	200	Mate Larangeira (Tearray tea).....	200	56	Jan. 900	102 000— 105 000
5,000,000	100,000	all	200	Molinos Fluminense.....	200	154,469	13 000, Jan. 99	—
9,314,500	93,128	93,128	100	Saneamento do K de J (public utility society).....	200	59,267	7/10, Mar. 99	—
2,000,000	20,000	all	200	Transporte e Carrações.....	200	700	2 700, Feb. 92	— 22 000
1,500,000	3,500	all	200	Typographia do Brazil.....	200	400,000	July 99	110 000— 150 000
500,000	5,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	70,074	6 000, Dec. 99	—

## CALVERT'S

ORIGINAL

### CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

(Fluids and powders.)

SOAPS, TOOTH POWDER, OINTMENT, &c.

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence and should always be used in hot climates.

Order through your Chemist, Storekeeper, &c., but be sure that you get "CALVERT'S." Illustrated Lists are sent post free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

**EDUARDO RAMOS**

HOUSE & LAND AGENT

Loans on Mortgage

N. 6 RUA DA ALFANDEGA

P. O. Box No. 1261

**F. W. SPRENGER**

English Tailor

40, RUA DA ALFANDEGA, 40

1st Floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

Finest English and Scotch goods.

Best workmanship and moderate prices.

## HUNGARIAN WINES

HUNGARIAN CLARET

HUNGARIAN HOCK and

CHATEAU PALUGYAY, red and white.

Sole Importers:

**ROMBAUER & Co.**

78, RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 78

## SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)

PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of furniture, pianos, marble work, Statuary and objects of large in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jabs and leakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employees to goods consigned to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "camionettes" and "quadrifolios" for Niteroi, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employees, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

# MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES. IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

## PATRIOTIC APPEAL

FOR THE

Festivities in Commemoration of the  
4th CENTENARY  
OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL



### COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

The widespread acceptance which the issue of these interesting stamps has had, as shown by the large sales effected, is a brilliant sign of the patriotism of the Brazilian nation. In this way, everybody, poor and rich, contributes with his share towards the erection of lasting monuments which will honor the history of the country.

The present appeal will serve to advise those who have delayed in order that no one shall fail to contribute for this great and truly popular subscription by acquiring the largest quantity of

### SERIES OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

for sale, in complete sets of 100, 200, 500 and 700 reils for

\$1500 each set

At the general depot of

**LAEMMERT & Co.**

66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 66

RIO DE JANEIRO



The acquisition of these stamps, constitutes, apart from its patriotic end, a highly remunerative investment. If we take into consideration the small number of stamps, only 1, the limited issue, authenticated by the destruction of the lithographic stones, which took place on the 25th December last; the low price of each series which will not be altered, and the resolution of the Association to burn all unsold stamps by the 1st September proximo, so that it may be safely said that in the near future these stamps are sure to be well quoted in the philatelic markets of the great capitals of the world.

**WILLIAM SMITH.**

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Missing Friends.

The British Consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

## SEA SICKNESS

99 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Emano Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manguon says that during voyages on men of war he have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25\$000 per box, 125\$000 for 6 and 205\$000 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA LARGA DE S. JOAQUIM, N. 213 A

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL



LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamoes, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.ª DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

# CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

**CRASHLEY'S,**

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36



## Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton

ESTABLISHED 1865.

## THOMAS NORTON &amp; CO.

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.

Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.  
68, Broad Street.

NEW YORK

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
Bremen—United States  
Brazil  
River Plate  
China, Japan  
AustraliaDepartures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st  
and 15th of each month to  
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different  
lines accepted.Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 100 Marks \$ 9.—  
" Lisbon..... 350 " 11 7.—  
For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ &amp; Co., Agents,

Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
Mar. 15	La Plata	Bahia, Pernambuco, Macaio and Southampton.
" 21	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 21	Magda	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to  
England three times a month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can  
be taken out at the Agency.For freight, passages and other information apply  
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.C. J. Casaly,  
Superintendent.LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND  
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

## LAMPORT &amp; HOLT LINE

## PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Buffon, Coleridge, Hevelius and Wordsworth.

These steamers  
sail at intervals for

## New York

calling at

BAHIA, and PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate  
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England  
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

The steamer

## "Bellaura"

sails on the 17th inst. for

## New York

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the  
Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.

58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orissa..... Mar. 27th  
Oropesa..... Apr. 10th  
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric  
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest  
order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua S.º Pedro.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

Lea &amp; Perrins

IS NOW  
PRINTED

IN BLUE INK

DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors;  
Worcester;Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Ask for  
"MOUNTAIN DEW"  
SCOTCH WHISKYROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.  
Leith

## PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well  
to examine the

## GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler &amp; Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately  
fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest  
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

## Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de  
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Pa-  
rangarú, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.  
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. in-  
variably.

The Steamer

## ITAPACY

will sail for

PARANGARU, DESTERRO, RIO  
GRANDE, PELOTAS and PORTO  
ALEGRE.

Saturday 17th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapique SILVIO until the 10th.Valuables at the office, on the day of  
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

## SPANISH WINES

(RED AND WHITE)

from the

Quinta de La Valles de Mandor

Have taken the following premiums:

HIGHEST AWARD, at Chicago, 1893;

SILVER MEDAL, at San Francisco, Cal. 1894;

GOLD MEDAL, at Bordeaux.

Prices very low; less than those of the same  
wines in London.Can be obtained at all the principal hotels,  
restaurants, confectionaries and other first class  
houses.

PEDRO TOMÁS Y MARTÍN,

Representative in Brazil.

ONLY DEPOSITARIES

ALVES, MAGALHÃES &amp; C.

RUA DE S. PEDRO, 73, (sobrado)

## TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse-power,  
both used, and both of the Korting system, will be  
sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED

DR LALOR'S

TRADE MARK.

## PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its  
worldwide reputation as the best and  
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for  
BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-  
NESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver  
Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature  
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all  
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and  
Disordered Conditions of the System, caused  
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.The effect of this Standard Phosphoric  
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred  
Evils is immediate and permanent, all  
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing  
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity  
that is really marvellous.Directions for Self-Treatment of the above  
diseases with each Bottle.Its energizing effects are shown from the  
first day of its administration by a remarkable  
increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power,  
with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and  
Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The  
Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep  
becomes calm and refreshing. The Face  
becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes  
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.Beware of vile imitations!—None  
genuine without the British Government  
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne",  
London, England, engraved thereon, by order  
of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials  
from all parts of the World, and from the  
highest Medical Authorities. No other  
Phosphoric Preparation has received such  
distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,  
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

## ANTIGA CASA HENRY

Emilio Kahn

LATE HENRY NEUBACHER.

## WINES &amp; EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276

47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371

Rio de Janeiro

Tropin is pure Albumen; it offers the most  
important constituent of our daily food in highly  
concentrated form. The nutritive value of one  
pound of Tropin equals that of 5 pounds of  
prime beef or 80-90 eggs.Tropin is almost entirely assimilated by  
the system and transformed into blood and  
muscles, a fact which is of highest importance  
in those cases where the digestive canal has to  
be cared for in mechanical respects. (Dysen-  
tery, Diseases of the intestines, etc.)Tropin is very easily digested; it represents  
a food which without overstraining even the  
weakest stomach offers a large amount of nutri-  
ment. For Children, disorders and diseases of  
the Stomach, Kidneys and the Nervous System,  
Liver complaints, Convalescence, etc.)Tropin—by replacing the lost Albumen—  
enables us to arrest the decline of strength  
caused by fever and infectious diseases, by el-  
low fever, Blackwater fever, Malaria, Tubercu-  
losis, Typhus, etc.)Tropin is a tasteless and odorless powder.  
It can be mixed or baked or cooked with other  
food or else can be taken in drinks.Eminent medical authorities are constantly  
calling attention to the merits of Tropin.  
Sold by all Chemists throughout Brazil

Sole Agents:

Robert Fricke, Lavy &amp; Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO HAMBURG

## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
Brazilian Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1899, when it was pub-  
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
pages it has been increased to twelve.  
As an advertising medium *The Rio News* occupies an  
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates  
widely throughout Brazil and also in Europe and the  
United States. Its subscribers are principally business  
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-  
vestments. No other publication offers so many ad-  
vertiser's who seek the attention of these classes.  
All communications should be addressed to the  
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 245, Rio de  
Janeiro.